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1 1/2 inch	2 6	3 0	3 6
1 1/4 inch	2 2	2 7	3 0
1 inch	1 7	1 11	2 3
3/4 inch	1 5	1 8	2 0
Slit deal	1 2	1 4	1 6
Feather-edge	1 4	1 7	1 10

Thickness	Length of battens.		
	10 feet	12 feet	14 feet
3 inches	3 2	3 8	4 4
2 1/2 inches	2 6	3 0	3 6
2 inches	2 0	2 4	2 9
1 1/2 inch	1 8	2 0	2 4
1 1/4 inch	1 5	1 8	2 0
1 inch	1 1	1 4	1 6
3/4 inch	1 0	1 2	1 4
Slit deal	0 9	0 11	1 1
Feather-edge	0 11	1 1	1 3

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1/2 inch	- - -	0 2 1/2
1/2 inch	- - -	0 3 1/2
3/4 inch	- - -	0 5
1 inch	- - -	0 7
1 1/4 inch	- - -	0 9
1 1/2 inch	- - -	0 11
2 inch	- - -	1 2
2 1/2 inch	- - -	1 6
3 inch	- - -	1 9

Mahogany, measured neat, at per foot superficial. s. d.

1/4 inch	- - -	0 4 1/2
1/2 inch	- - -	0 8 1/2
3/4 inch	- - -	1 0
1 inch	- - -	1 4
1 1/4 inch	- - -	1 8
1 1/2 inch	- - -	2 0
2 inch	- - -	2 7
2 1/2 inch	- - -	3 2
3 inch	- - -	3 9

PIECES OF DEAL,

At per foot run, s. d.	At per foot superficial. s. d.
3 inch - - - 0 6 1/4	— - - 0 8 1/4
2 1/2 inch - - - 0 5 1/4	— - - 0 7
2 inch - - - 0 4 1/4	— - - 0 6
1 1/2 inch - - - 0 3 3/4	— - - 0 5 1/4
1 1/4 inch - - - 0 3 1/4	— - - 0 4 1/4
1 inch - - - 0 2 1/2	— - - 0 3 1/4
3/4 inch - - - 0 2	— - - 0 2 1/4
Slit deal - - - 0 1 3/4	— - - 0 2 1/4
Feather-edge - - - 0 1 3/4	— - - 0 2 1/4

PIECES OF BATTENS,

At per foot run, s. d.	At per foot superficial. s. d.
3 inch - - - 0 4 1/2	— - - 0 8
2 1/2 inch - - - 0 3 1/2	— - - 0 7
2 inch - - - 0 2 3/4	— - - 0 4
1 1/2 inch - - - 0 2 1/2	— - - 0 3 1/4
1 1/4 inch - - - 0 2 1/4	— - - 0 3
1 inch - - - 0 1 3/4	— - - 0 2 1/2
3/4 inch - - - 0 1 1/2	— - - 0 2
Slit - - - 0 1 1/4	— - - 0 1 1/2
Feather-edge - - - 0 1 1/2	— - - 0 1 1/2

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Thickness. New planks. s. d.	Old planks. s. d.
2 inch - - - 0 9	— - - 0 6
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3 inch - - - 1 1	— - - 0 9
4 inch - - - 1 5	— - - 1 0

Oak wedges, per pair,

s. d.
Small size - - - 0 9
1 5 inches by 9 1 2
2 foot by 1 foot 1 8

Fir wedges, per pair,

s. d.
Small size, - - - 0 6
1 5 inches by 9 1 2
2 foot by 1 foot 1 2

All other sizes to be charged in proportion.

Lead fash-weights, per pound

- - - 0 3
- - - 0 2

Iron fash-weights,

- - - 0 3
- - - 0 2

Small box-pulleys and pins, each

- - - 0 2
- - - 0 3

2 inch ditto, each

- - - 0 2
- - - 0 3

Wainscot pulleys and boxing, each

- - - 0 8
- - - 1 1/2

Common red and white line, per yard

||
||
||

A

D E S C R I P T I O N

O F T H E

D E S I G N S

I N

PAIN's BRITISH PALLADIO.

P L A T E I.

The principal plan and elevation of a gentleman's house, with the principal timbers for the floors, roofs, partitions, and the scantlings figured for practice, in proportion to their bearings.

THE length of the girders on this floor is 23 feet; the clear between the walls 21 feet 6 inches; the scantlings 13 by 12 inches; the clear bearing of the binding-joist about 10 feet, the scantling 9 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and they must be framed about half an inch below the underside of the girder, and the girder furred down for the lathing, otherwise the ceiling will crack at the girder, which will spoil its beauty. The scantling of the bridging-joist, 5 inches by 3, to lie about a foot apart; the ceiling-joist, 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$; the distances for framing the binding-joist from 4 feet to 6, or 6 feet 6 inches, as they will best come in. The distance for framing the trimmer from the chimney-breast 1 foot 6 inches, or not to exceed 1 foot 9 inches. Wall-hold, for girders to lie on the wall, from 9 inches to 12 inches; ditto for binding-joist 6 inches. It is necessary to turn arches over the ends of girders; for, if any settlement should happen, that will prevent the wall from breaking.

Of the rooms on the principal plan.

A the dining-room; B the withdrawing-room; C the common sitting-parlour; D the breakfast-room; E the best stair-case; F the back-stairs; G vestibule. Fig. H the section of the floor for the principal rooms; a the girder; b the binding-joist; c the bridging-joist; d the ceiling-joist. This section is drawn half an inch to a foot. Divide the depth of the binding-joist into eight parts, and dispose of them as figured to the tenons and bearings.

P L A T E II.

The basement-plan and section of plate I. with apartments laid out.

A the kitchen; B servants hall; C the housekeeper's room; S store-room to ditto; E butler's pantry; F wine-cellars; G beer-cellars; H stair-case; I passage; K stair-case to the area; L section from M to N on the plan.

P L A T E III.

Plan of the one-pair of stairs floor, and attics.

A the one-pair floor; B the attic floor. The one-pair is divided into five bed-rooms, the attic into six. Fig. a is the section of the floors for the one-pair and attics, drawn half an inch to a foot. The principal joists to this floor are about half an inch deeper than the girders, to prevent the ceiling from cracking; and they are framed at such a distance as will admit of two or three intermediate joists between them, as shewn in the section. The ceiling-joist is framed into the principal joist, as in the section. B the intermediate joist; D the principal joist; C the ceiling joist; G the girders.

P L A T E IV.

The plan of the roof, and section of the floors.

Fig. A the plan of the roof; B the beams; C the binding-joist for the ceiling-floor; D the ceiling-joist; E the raising-plate; F the principal rafters. The length of the beams is 48 feet, which have a bearing on the party-wall, so that the clear bearing does not exceed 24 feet; the scantling of ditto 9 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$; length of principal rafters 15 feet; scantling, 9 inches at bottom, 7 at top, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; king-post 1 foot 4 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ thick; struts $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 4; raising-plate, 9 inches by 6; binding-joist, 6 by 4; ceiling-joist, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$; scantling to quarter-partitions, 4 by 3; door-post, 4 by 4. Fig. B, scarfing-plates and dove-tailing at the angles; fig. C, joggling beams on the raising-plates; P the pole-plate for the small rafters to stand on; R the principal rafter, &c.

P L A T E V.

Principal plan and elevation of a gentleman's house.

A the hall; B the dining-room; C the withdrawing-room; D the common sitting-room; E the dressing-room for the master; F the smoaking-room; G the musick-room; H best stairs; I back-stairs; K water-closet; L closet to put the utensils in for cleaning the house; M stair-case to basement.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGNS IN

PLATE VI.

Basement plan of the design in plate V.

A the kitchen; B the scullery; C the cold larder; D the butler's pantry; E the footman's room; F and G the house-keeper's apartment; H the water-closet; I the ale-cellars; K the wine-cellars; L small-beer cellar; M the steward's room; N the servants hall; O closet to ditto; P passage; Q section from A to B on the plan; R the area; S knife and shoe-house; T wood-house; U coal-house.

PLATE VII.

The one-pair of stairs divided into nine bed-rooms.

A B water-closets; D the section from A to B on the plan; D well-hole for the back-stairs; E well-hole for the best stairs; F landing of ditto; G passage to the bed-rooms. The attic floor is divided in the same manner as the one-pair of stairs. The bridging-joist to lie about one foot apart in the clear between.

PLATE VIII.

Plan of the attic floors and roof.

The references for plate VII. will answer for those in plate VIII. the plan of the rooms being the same.

PLATE IX.

The section of the floors, and manner of placing the timbers for the floors.

The ends of the girders, joists, &c. are all shaded, and supposed to lie one foot clear of the floors, &c. The sections are marked with letters, as A, B, G, F, E, D, C. These letters have reference to the hearths on the plan of each wall that the floors are in: the breast and floors D go from one-pair of stairs, and are built on stone corbels, marked 1, 2, the trimmer-joist lying close to the stone, which is plain to inspection. The timbers the same as in the plan.

Length and scantling of the timbers.

The girders about 24 feet bearing; scantling 13 by 12; binding-joist $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$; bridging-joist 5 by 3; ceiling-joist $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$. It will be requisite to truss the girders, and likewise to cut them cambering half an inch in 10 feet, and so on in proportion; if 20 feet long, an inch cambering; if 30, an inch and a half. Fig. A is the section of a girder, shewing the manner of trussing, with a king-piece in the middle to cut in two, and a pair of wedges driven to spring the girder. There must be iron plates at the end of the trusses, to keep them tight from eating into the wood: the trusses to be of good dry oak, about 4 inches square, and the king-piece to be dry oak, 12 inches by 4.

The scantling of the beams that the principal rafters are framed into, for the roof, in plate VIII. is 9 by $6\frac{1}{2}$; the length of the principal rafters 16 feet; the scantling, 9 at bottom, 7 at top, $6\frac{1}{2}$ thick; king-post 1 foot 4 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ thick; struts $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 4; purlines 8 by 6; wall-plates 9 by 6. The wall-plates, beams, and principal rafters, are all light: those parts of the wall that timbers do not cover are shaded. The perpendicular height of the roof is one-third of the span, or width, for slate; but, if covered with plain tiles, give the height of the rafters C D (which is the middle between) a third and a square; for C E is square pitch, and C G is one third; so that C D is a mean between the two extremes.

To find the length and backing of the hips and valleys, K L and K M, for the length, K L, take the perpendicular of the rafter G H, and set it at right angles with the base line of the hip I L, as I K; then draw the line K L, which is the length of the hip, and K M is the length of the valley. To find the backing of the hip, draw the line D E at right angles with the base line of the hip I L; then set the compasses at A, and draw a circle to touch the hip at B; and from the point C draw the lines C E and C D, which will give the backing of the hip. A is the plan of the hip, shewing the wood to be cut off, as 1, 2; and O shews the bevel of the hip at the foot. This method will give the length and backing of any hip, square or bevel; only observe to draw the line E A D at right angles with the base line of the hip I L, and it may be drawn across any part of the base line, suppose at F; then the nearest touch of the hip is at L; then draw the lines A G and A H, which will be the backing of

the hip, as before. Note, the scantling of the small rafters for this roof is 5 by 3.

N. B. The outside of this roof is equal pitch, and the rafters all of one length; but the inside is irregular, by reason of the sky-light not being in the center of the building, which may be proved by the lines drawn to represent the rafter on the plan of the roof.

PLATE X.

A design for a chimney-piece, drawn an inch and a half to a foot; the mouldings drawn half-size.

A the profile of the pilaster and ground to receive the base and surbase; B the cornice, half-size; C the neck-mould under the frieze, half-size, enriched with clover-leaves; D the architrave-moulding, half-size, enriched with egg and tongue; E the neck-mould to the pilaster, half-size; F base-mould to ditto, half-size; the tablet enriched with laurel and Apollo's head.

PLATE XI.

A design for a chimney-piece.

The mouldings are drawn half-size, with a tureen in the tablet.

PLATE XII.

A design for a town-house, with a rustic front.

The height of the principal story, and the above part, stone ashler, and Ionic pilasters and entablature. A the dining-room; B the withdrawing-room; C the hall; D the common sitting-parlour; E the breakfast-room; F best stair-case; G back-stairs; H water-closet; I the saloon-room.

PLATE XIII.

Basement-plan and section of plate XII.

A the kitchen; B steward's room; D the house-keeper's room; C cellars; G cold-larder; H stair-case; I and K water-closets; E servants hall; F butler's pantry.

PLATE XIV.

One-pair of stairs plan and section, from front to back.

The bow-room leaves at the one-pair of stairs. This floor is divided into eight bed-rooms and two closets, one a water-closet, and the other to put utensils in for cleaning the rooms, &c.

PLATE XV.

Plan of the attic floor, and roof; the rooms divided the same as the one-pair of stairs.

The wall-plates and all the timbers are light; that part of the wall that is not covered with timber is shaded. The sky-light over the back-stairs common pitch, the other a cone. The girders for the floors 14 by 12; the binding-joist $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$; bridging-joist $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 3; the beams, that the principal rafters frame on, 9 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$; the principal rafters $8\frac{1}{2}$ at bottom, $6\frac{1}{2}$ at top, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; purlines 8 by 6; small rafters 5 by 3; king-post 16 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$; struts 6 by 4; wall-plate 12 by 6. The foregoing method for finding the length and backing of hips is general, in all cases, square or bevel.

PLATE XVI.

A design for a chimney-piece.

The frieze is enriched with festoons of flowers and Bacchanalians in the tablet; $\frac{3}{4}$ columns, with antique caps, and sprigs of bay twisting round the columns; Bacchus in the blockings over the columns.

PLATE XVII.

A design for a chimney-piece, with open term pilasters, boys heads, and drops of flowers.

The frieze is enriched with eagles heads and foliage; the tablet has two boys, the one presenting a dove to the other, signifying love reconciled, or love united: in the blockings over the pilasters are two Cupids, with palms of bay round them; the mouldings half-size for cornices, &c.

PLATE

PLATE XVIII.

A design for a chimney-piece, with side-pilasters, and antique caps.

The shaft of the pilasters is enriched with a vine, Bacchus's thyrsus, and side-blockings, with antique Roman jugs; the frieze enriched with running foliage, and an oval tablet, with a group of fruit. Cornice and architrave moulding to half-size, with their ornaments.

PLATE XIX.

A design for a chimney-piece,

Richly ornamented with term-pilasters and tablets, with Neptune, &c. and dolphins in blockings, and other ornaments, according to the present taste; with the cornice and other mouldings laid down to half-size.

PLATE XX.

A design for a chimney-piece,

With truss-terms, richly ornamented, with Apollo's head, and drops of husks, and trophies of music in blockings and side friezes, with a ring of laurels. A rich tablet, with Apollo and the nine Muses; and moulding laid down to half-size, shewing the ornaments in a clear and distinct manner.

PLATE XXI.

A design for a chimney-piece,

With open pilasters, and truss and side frieze, with rich foliage, and pines; the tablet, with the Contemplative Shepherd, and moulding to half-size.

PLATE XXII.

A design for a chimney-piece,

With columns, and rich festoons of fruit and flowers, and oval tablets, with the emblems of Peace and Plenty.

PLATE XXIII.

Plan and elevation of a gentleman's house, the front rusticated the height of the principal story; the upper part plain between the pilasters.

For the proportions of the pilasters and entablatures, see plate XXXII and XXXIII the rest is plain to inspection. The rooms on the principal floor: A the great room; B the withdrawing-room; H the hall; C the breakfast-room; D the common sitting-room; F best stairs; F the back-stairs; G stairs to basement under the portico in front. The one pair of stairs room in front, over the hall, to be the height of the two stories: the other part of the one pair of stairs may be divided into six bed-rooms, by leaving off the walls *a* and *b* at the one pair of stairs floor, and throwing in truss-partitions to divide the rooms. The Attic rooms to be done in the same manner.

Note. The center-room over the hall to have a cove one-eighth part of the height.

PLATE XXIV.

Plan and elevation of a gentleman's country-house, with a pavilion at each end, one for the steward's and housekeeper's apartments, and the other for kitchen and scullery, cold larder, cook's room, &c.

A the housekeeper's apartment; B the steward's room; C the scullery; D office for the steward's clerk; R the kitchen; S the scullery; T the cook's room; U cold larder; E the stair-case up to the principal floor; F stair-case down to the basement; P the passage.

Note. In the basement is the servants hall, butler's pantry, footmens room, cellars, &c.

Rooms on the principal floor:

A the hall; B the great dining-room; C the withdrawing-room; D the common sitting-room; F the little dining-room; E the drawing-room; H the hunting-room; G the state-room for the reception of company; K the Tribune, which has a gallery round the one pair of stairs floor; M the best stairs; N the back-stairs; L the library.

Note. The height of the state-room to be the height of the two story. It is likewise designed for a screen of columns at each end, the height of one story, with a balustrade on the entablature, which will make a good music-gallery, by a way from the back-stairs into it; and it will likewise be a passage to the two corner rooms up one pair of stairs: the Attic rooms

will be continued over the state-room: the stair-cases and tribune are lighted by skylights. All the stair-cases go up to the Attic rooms, and the gallery goes round the tribune, which may be seen in the sections of plates XXV and XXVI.

PLATE XXVII.

A plan and finished section of a room.

PLATE XXVIII.

Two designs for stairs.

PLATE XXIX.

Two designs for ceilings.

PLATE XXX.

Designs for doors.

PLATE XXXI.

The Corinthian cap at large.

PLATE XXXII and XXXIII.

To proportion the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, Orders, on a sub-plinth, or on their own plinth, to any place required.

Divide the height for the Doric order into 11 parts: one of those parts is equal to the diameter of the column. Give one to the subplinth, and two to the entablature; that is, 30 to the architrave, 45 to the frieze, 45 to the cornices, and 8 to the column, including base and cap. The base at large, fig. B; the cap at large, fig. A; the entablature at large, and planceer of the cornices, fig. C, plate XXXIII. If the column be set on its own plinth, divide the height into 10 parts, one of which is the diameter.

To proportion the Ionic Order to any place required, on a sub-plinth, or on its own plinth.

Divide the height into 12 parts; one is the diameter of the column. Give 1 to the subplinth, 2 to the entablature, and 9 to the column, including base and cap; fig. D, the base at large; fig. E, the cap at large. If the column be set on its own plinth, divide the height into 11 parts, one of which is the diameter.

Note. All the parts are figured from a scale made on the diameter of the column, as the scales A and B in plates XXXII, and XXXIII: the parts are taken from the scales, and given to the mouldings, in height and projection, as figured. The entablature at large, with the planceer of the cornices, fig. F, plate XXXIII.

To proportion the Corinthian Order to any place required, on a subplinth.

Divide the height into 13 parts; one is the diameter of the column. Give 1 to the subplinth, 2 to the entablature, and 10 to the column, including base and cap. If the column be set on its own plinth, divide the height into 12 parts, and one is the diameter. Fig. E, the Corinthian entablature, and planceer of the cornices; fig. C, and fig. D, in plate XXXII: the base and cap at large to the Corinthian column; fig. F, cap for a pilaster to ditto; fig. G, an antique Iotic cap: all the measures figured from the scale A B.

Note. The triglyphs in the Doric frieze are 30 minutes in front; the distance from center to center is 75 minutes; and the interval between is 45 minutes; equal to the height of the frieze.

The breadth of the Ionic modillion is 10 minutes; from center to center 31 minutes; the interval between 21 minutes.

The breadth of the Corinthian modillion is 11½ minutes; from center to center 35 minutes; the interval between 23½ minutes.

Two diameters 36 minutes, from center to center of columns, take 2 triglyphs; 3 diameters 45 minutes take 3 triglyphs; 5 diameters, 4 triglyphs; 6 diameters 15 minutes, take 5 triglyphs; 7 diameters 30 minutes, 6 triglyphs.

In the Ionic order, 3 diameters 37 minutes, 7 modillions; 4 diameters 8 minutes, 8 modillions; 5 diameters 10 minutes, take 10 modillions; 6 diameters 12 minutes, take 12 modillions.

In the Corinthian, 7 diameters take 12 modillions: The columns must be placed to receive the modillions, as above calculated, &c.

Seven diameters 35 minutes, take 13 modillions; 6 diameters 25 minutes, take 11 modillions; 5 diameters 30 minutes, take 10 modillions, and so in proportion. For instance; suppose a frontispiece of the Corinthian order to a front door, the width of which is 3 feet 6 inches, and the height 7 feet 4 inches, that height is to be divided into 11 parts; one of them

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGNS

them is the diameter of the column, and two of them must be given to the entablature, that is, the architrave, frieze, and cornices. This front is supposed to have a light over the door, which will spring from the top of the cap, and the abacus of the cap to be continued over the door, by way of impost between the door and light. In this front the columns must be 7 diameters 35 minutes, from center to center, which will take 13 modillions, at 35 minutes, from center to center of the modillion.

Suppose a front of the Ionic order to a door of the same height and width: then the height, 7 feet 4 inches, is to be divided into 10 parts, one of which is the diameter of the column, and two the entablature, that is, architrave, frieze, and cornices. In this front the columns must be 6 diameters 43 minutes, from center to center of the columns, which will take 13 modillions, at 31 minutes, from center to center of the modillions.

Suppose a front of the Doric order to a door of the same height and width; then the height, 7 feet 4 inches, will be divided into 9 parts: one will be the diameter of the column, and two of them given to the entablature; that is, architrave, frieze, and cornices. In this Doric front the columns must be 6 diameters 15 minutes, from center to center of the columns, which will take 5 triglyphs, or modillions, at 75 minutes, from center to center of the triglyphs, all to be drawn from a scale made on the diameter of the column, which must be divided into 12 parts, and one of those parts divided into 5; and these disposed to mouldings, in height and projection, as figured in plates XXXII. and XXXIII.

Note. Due regard must be had to the number of triglyphs between the central lines of the columns in the Doric order, and likewise the number of modillions between the central lines of the Ionic and Corinthian columns. In all probability, columns may be required at a greater or less distance than the above-mentioned; but they must be governed by the triglyphs and modillions, as above directed, in all intercolumniations for fronts, colonades, arcades, porticoes, &c.

PLATE XXXIV.

Four designs for imposts, with their proper embellishments for practice; the parts all figured.

The height of the impost one-20th part of the height from the floor to the springing of the arch. The impost, fig. a, is full-size to 6 feet height; and the line 17 is to 7 feet in height: the height of each moulding to be taken, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and so for all the rest, and they will bear the same proportion as the given impost, fig. a. See the projection 1, 7, which bears the same proportion. The line 18 is the height to 8 feet high; 19 to 9 feet high; 10 to 10 feet high; 11 to 11 feet high; 12 to 12 feet high. The same lines marked on the projection answer the projections in proportion to the height. Suppose it be required to make any impost less than any of those bearing the same proportion with the given impost; take the radices 12, 3, and make the point of intersection as a, and draw the lines a3, a12; then suppose the height to be 12; then dot lines, drawn from the point a to the line 12, 3, to the height of each moulding on that line, then the line 12, cutting those dot lines, gives the height of each moulding to much less, in proportion to the given impost: the projections done in the same manner as in the surbase to the base, fig. B, which is plain to inspection. These base and surbase mouldings are half-size; but if they should be required bigger or lesser, it is plain to inspection by these equilateral scales 1, 2, 3. The height of the surbase, from the floor to the top of the capping, is from 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 10 inches; the height of plinth to ditto, is from 4 to 5 inches.

PLATE XXXV.

Six designs for architraves, with all the mouldings figured for practice.

If required larger than 6 inches, suppose the architrave, fig. a, to be the given architrave, or any of them; draw the oblique line 12, and that line will be the width of the architrave, which is 4 inches; and the width of each moulding in proportion, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and so for all the rest. The line 13 is 4 inches and a half, 14 is 5 inches, 15 is 5 inches and a half, 16 is 6 inches; and the mouldings taken off the same, as from the line 12, by drawing oblique lines across the back-mouldings of the architraves 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on, will give those mouldings, large in proportion to the given mouldings, more or less, as the oblique lines in fig. B, 5, 6, 7.

PLATE XXXVI.

Twelve designs for cornices for any place required, with all the parts figured for practice.

To proportion these cornices to any height, give them half an inch to a foot: suppose 8 feet high, 4 inches cornice, 10 feet 5 inches cornices, and so on for all in plate XXXVI. Plate XXXV. are four designs for single cornices and frieze, whose height are from 8 feet to 14, as shewn by the oblique lines drawn in fig. C, &c.

Note. Any of the cornices or mouldings may be taken off the book, by applying a slip of paper, cut strait on the edge, to any of the oblique lines in fig. C, as 1-8, or 1-9, 1-10, and so on: mark with a pencil where the lines cut each other; then apply that to the line that represents the height or projection of your moulding, and mark them, and that will give them in proportion to the given moulding. Suppose the line 1-11 to be taken off, and applied to the line a b, as 12-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, b, that will be the height of the mouldings, and the line c d will be the projection, and so for any other, as in fig. A, &c.

PLATE XXXVII.

Fig. A, a stair-case, the center part on a semi-ellipsis: the beginning and landing are fliers: the bearers under the steps may be framed into a string-board fixed against the wall, which I think is better than fixing them in the wall; or quarters may be fixed upright, when the wall is not carried up to the plan, and the bearers framed into them, which is often done: the bearers 3 by 4, or 3 inches square; the string-pieces under the fliers 4 by 5, or 4 by 6 inches, according to the bearing. For preparing and gluing up the hand-rail, a templet must be made to the well-hole, or opening of the hand-rail; and the rise and tread of the steps being drawn on the templet, the rail may be exactly worked to its true position. The string-board is sometimes glued in thickness, and sometimes glued upright, the same as a column.

Fig. B is the outside mould of the hand-rail, stretched out: fig. C is the inside mould stretched out: fig. D shews the method for drawing the ramp. Suppose the line a b to be the nosing of the step, or face of the newel, and the under-side of the hand-rail drawn to meet it at 1, and the top of the knee to be 3 feet 2 inches high from the floor or landing, which is a common height, set the foot of the compasses at 2, that is, about an inch from the face of the newel, and extend them to the top of the knee, and describe the arch c d; then draw the line d e square from the top of the rail, and e will be the center to draw the ramp. For getting out the hand-rail, suppose a plank of 3 inches thick will be sufficient to cut the veneers, or thicknesses, the plank to be squared by the rail-moulds, draw two lines across the side of the moulds by the pitch-board, as 12, 12, on each mould; then square over the edge of the plank, and apply the moulds to that square line, keeping them true to the pitch you marked them by, and cut off the wood to those lines: the plank will be squared for cutting the veneers, and, when cut, prepared and glued together, following each other, as in the block: the rail will come off nearly square; for, being moulded in the block, there will be but very little to come off in squaring.

Fig. H is the plan of the curtail-step and rail for the stairs. To draw the plan of the curtail-step and rail, draw a circle 3 inches and $\frac{1}{4}$ diameter, and in that circle inscribe a square, and within that square inscribe another square which will contain 16 little squares, wherein the centers are marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. For drawing the curtail-step and rail, set the foot of the compasses at 1, and extend to c, and draw the arch line c d; then set the compasses at 2, and extend to d, and draw the arch line d e; then set at 3, and extend the compasses to e, and draw the arch line e f; then set at 4, and extend to f, and draw the arch line f g; then set at 5, and extend to g, and draw the arch line g n; then set at 6, and extend to n, and draw the arch line n a, which completes the inside of the rail: then set on the width of the rail a n; then the centers 6, 5, 4, give the outside of the rail. The nosing of the step is drawn by the same centers, which is plain to inspection.

Fig. I is the raking-mould for the twist, which is traced from the plan of the rail, fig. H. Divide the line n 6 into 5 equal parts, and draw the ordinates 6 a, 5 b, 4 c, 3 d, 2 e, 1 f, and transfer them to the pitch-board, fig. I; and trace through the points a, b, c, d, e, f, g, k, m, which will give the inside edge of the raking-mold; then take the width of the rail on the plan n o, and set it on the base line of the pitch-board n o, and square it up to p, which gives the width of the mould n p at the end. For the outside edge, take off the ordinates 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, f, 4, and trace them through the points 1, 2, 3, 4, p, which gives the other edge of the raking-

raking-mould. To find the falling-moulds, fig. *e* and fig. *f*, divide the height of the pitch-board into 4 equal parts, and draw the line *a b* from the first 1 part; then take the girth round the plan of the rail from *a* to *b*, and run it from *a* on the pitch-board to *b*; then divide *c b* into 7 parts, and *c d* into 7 parts, and draw the lines from one to the other, and their intersection will give the curve of the falling-moulds. For the falling-mould, fig. *f*, take the girth off the rail on the plan from *n* to *o*, and run it from *a* to *p*, and divide as before, and draw the line, which will give the curve of the outside mould. After the raking-mould is applied to the twist of the rail, mark by the top and bottom, and cut off the wood according to the pitch, then apply the falling-moulds. Fix the moulds to the side of the rail where the twist begins at *a* and *n*, and bend them round to *o* and *b*, where the twist ends: the other part being level, and got out of a parallel piece. Fig. *g*, shews the strait rail mitering into a circular cap.

Note. The falling-moulds may be divided into more than 7 parts, and the raking-mould more than 5; for the more parts the truer the curve: but these are sufficient to shew the method.

The curtail-step, falling-moulds, and raking-mould, are drawn by the scale *a b* 3 inches to the foot, and the rail and circular cap ditto, fig. *G*.

Fig. *A*, fig. *B*, and fig. *C*, and fig. *D*, are drawn by the scale *c d*, half an inch to a foot; the height of the hand-rail 2 feet 3 inches square, from the nosing of the steps to the top of the hand-rail, as figured: in proportion to this, the perpendicular height from the winders will be about 3 feet 2 inches, and from the fliers 2 feet 6 inches, &c.

P L A T E XXXVIII.

Of groins and angle-brackets.

Fig. *A* is a vault to be groined, *a* is the given rib, *b* the jack-ribs, which cut on the body-range, when set and boarded in, as shewn on the given rib *a*. There is one whole rib stands between the piers and two jack-ribs, which is plain to inspection: *c* and *d* shews the tracing of the jack-rib. Divide half the base line *c* into 4 parts, and the last one at the pier into 2 parts, and draw those parts to the diagonal line *e*; then draw them, at right angles, across the base line *d*; then take off the ordinates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from the arch *c*, and set them on 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from the base line *d*; then tack in nails at points 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and bend a thin slip round, and mark as that curve directs, that will be the mould for the jack-ribs. When the body-range of the rib *a* is set and boarded in, a mould must be made to get the angle or place of the jack-ribs. Divide half the arch *c* into 5 parts, and run 10 of those parts from *a* to *b*, which will be the length of the whole arch stretched out. Then divide half the arch *d* into 5 parts, and draw them from the arch line to the base line, as 4, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5. Then take those parts from the base line *d*, and set them from *b* to *d*, and from *c* to *d* the same parts; for the line *b c* is equal to the base line *d*: those lines, drawn to meet each other, form the curve *b e f*; so the shaded part *e b* is a mould to be bent over the body range from the center 1 to the pier 2, mark it by, and it will give the angle line exactly true; then turn the mould, and mark all the angles in the same manner. This method will find the angles of any groin, regular or irregular: the ribs set a foot or 14 inches apart on temporary posts and plates, on wedges.

Fig. *B* is a groin-ceiling. The hips are traced from the given arch *e*, which is an ellipsis; the hips are got out and set, and the jack-ribs are cut and nailed between them, as represented in the plan, fig. *B*, which is plain to inspection.

Fig. *C* is an angle-bracket, at an external angle; and fig. *D* is an angle-bracket at an internal angle, which are traced by ordinates, the same as the groin: Fig. *e* an angle-bracket for a plaster cornice, at an internal angle; fig. *F* an external angle, allowing one inch for lath and plaster; fig. *g* an angle-bracket, at an acute angle; fig. *b* an obtuse angle.

Fig. *I* is an elliptical sky-light, shewing the plan of the ribs and horizontal bars, as they are drawn from the section of the bar in the rib to the base line of each rib, and transferred to the plan, which gives the moulds for the horizontal bars, as *mm*. The ribs are all traced from the rib *a*, which stands on the conjugate diameter; the rib *b* stands on the transverse diameter; the rib *c d e* stands on the quarter, as *c d e*. The section of the bars, on the ribs, shews how big the wood should be to get the bars out; for they are circular both ways, which some are not aware of.

Fig. *F* is one quarter of the plan, shewing the plan of the ribs, and the wood that must be taken off from the concave and convex edges.

Fig. *L* is a pentagon, to be covered with a domical roof; the hip *b* is traced from the given rib *a*, the same as the angle-bracket, which is plain to inspection. To find the backing of the hip, draw the plan of the hip at one of the angles to the proper size, and that will shew the wood that is to come off, as 1, 2; set on the bottom of the hip, as 1, 2; tack in a nail at 2, and apply the bottom of the hip-mould to the nail, and top out to nothing, and mark it by, which will shew the wood that is to be taken off. The same rule will do for the caveto roof, fig. *N*, whose plan is a hexagon.

Fig. *P* is an octagon plan, to be covered with an ogee roof, or cimaresta. The hips are all traced from the given ribs. The backing of this hip must be set on at top and bottom, as 1, 2, 1, 2, and nails tacked in at 2, 2, and the mould laid to the nails, and mark by, which will shew the wood to come off. The wood to come off in the middle will be much less than at top and bottom.

Fig. *M* is a hexagon, to be covered with a *cima reversa*, or bell-roof, so called by some. The backing of that hip must be set on in the middle, as 1, 2, on a line drawn parallel with the base-line of the hip; then set the hip-mould against that nail, and hold the mould so that the top and bottom ends are on exactly alike; mark it by, and that will shew the wood to come off, which will be much less at bottom and top than it is in the middle.

Fig. *O* shews the method for drawing any polygon figure to a given side. Suppose *a b* to be a side given: make a radius of *a b*, and describe the arch *a 6* and *b 6*; then divide *a 6* into six equal parts, and turn one down on the perpendicular line to 5, and that will be the center for drawing a circle touching the points *a* and *b*, that will receive the side *a b* five times. The center 6 will draw a circle touching the points *a b*, and will receive the side *a b* six times; and so on to twelve sides, the circles to touch the points *a*, *b*, &c.

Fig. *Q* shews the method for drawing an ellipsis, or oval, as it is commonly called.—Suppose *f b* to be the length, or transverse diameter, and 1 2 to be the height, or semi-conjugate diameter; make *b a* equal to 1 2; then divide *a 1* into 3 parts, and turn one over to *c*; then make *d 1* equal to *c 1*; with *c d* bisect *e*, and draw the lines *e c 3*, and *e d 4*; then set the compasses at *d*, and draw the arch *f 4*; then set at *c*, and draw *b 3*; then set the compasses at *e*, and draw the arch *4, 2, 3*; which completes the semi-ellipsis. This method will draw an ellipsis to any given length and breadth.

P L A T E XXXIX.

Fig. *A* is a pentagon, to be covered with a domical roof. To find the curve of the boarding, divide the girth or curve of the rib on the back into 4 parts, and drop them to the base line of the rib; then set the compasses in the center of the plan, and draw the dotted lines 1. 1. 3. 3. 5. 5; then, on the other half of the cant, draw the strait lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; then stretch out the curve line of the rib, as *c d*, and draw the lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, across those divisions; then take them off the plan, and set them at right angles with the line *c d*, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, which gives one edge; then set them on the other side, as 1, 7, 2, 8, 5, 9, and tack in nails at *d 6, 4, 2, e*, and at *9, 8, 7, f*; then bend a thin slip to the nails, and mark as that curve directs, which will be the edge of the covering or boarding. The covering or boarding of fig. *B, C, D, E, and F*, are found in the same manner; which is very plain to inspection, the girth of each rib being stretched out, and the parts set on as above directed.

Note. The bottom part of the ribs *B C D*, must be divided into two parts, as you see on the plan.

Fig. *G* is a circular flewing soffit in a circular wall. Continue the flewing of the jambs till they meet at *a*; then take the radius *a 8*, and set the foot of the compasses at *e*, and draw the arch lines *a b* and *c d*; then divide the arch lines of the soffit each into 8 parts, and run 4 of those parts from *z* to *a*, and from *z* to *b*; then take one of the parts of the lesser arch, and run them from *z* to *e*, and from *z* to *d*, which is the soffit stretched out; then draw the lines across the soffit, and take off the parts from the base-line of the arch to the plan of the wall, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and set them from the arch line *a b* on the lines in the soffit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8: trace through these points, and it will give the edge of the soffit *Q*. For the width of the soffit, take from the plan of the wall 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 2, 7, 1, and set them on the soffit, which will give the width, and the other edge of the soffit *Q*.

Fig. *H* is a circular soffit in a circular wall, the jambs standing square to the chord-line of the opening of the door or window. Draw the chord-line of the arch 8 8, and the chord-line 9 9, just to touch the plan of the wall at 3; then divide the arch-line of the soffit into 8 parts; draw the line 8 8, and take one of those 8 parts in the compasses, and run

it from 1 to 8 each way, which is the girth of the arch stretched out: then draw the other line 9 9, at the same distance as 9 8 on the plan; then draw the lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, to the line 9 9, and take the distance from the chord-line of the arch to the plan, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8: set from the line 8 8, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, each way, from 1 to 8, and trace through those points, which will give the edge of the soffit; then take from the plan, fig. b, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 10, and set them on the soffit r, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 10, and trace through those points, which will give the other edge and width of the soffit stretched out.

Fig. 1 is a circular flewing and winding soffit in a circular wall, internal flewing. Continue the flewing of the jambs till the lines meet each other, the same as in fig. g; then extend the compasses from a to 9, and draw the arch-line 9 9, and divide the two arches into a like number of parts, as here into 8: take one of those parts, and run it from 1 to 9 each way; then take one of the parts from the lesser arch, and run it from 3 to 1 and 3 to 2 each way, and draw the lines 1, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 9, 9, 10; then take the ordinates from the base-line of the great arch to the plan, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and set them from the arch-line 1 9 on the ordinates 1, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 9, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, each way, and trace through those points, which will be the edge of the soffit. For the width of the soffit, take the ordinates from the plan, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, and set them on the ordinates in the soffit S, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, which gives the other edge of the soffit stretched out.

Fig. K is a circular flewing and winding soffit in a strait wall. Continue the flewing of the jambs till they meet at a; then, with the radius a, 8, draw the arch-line 8, 8; divide the greater arch of the soffit into 8 parts; take off one of those parts, and run it each way on the arch line 8, 8, from 1 to 8; then take one of the parts from the lesser arch, and run it from 1 to 9, each way, on the arch-line 9, 9; then draw the ordinates 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 9; then draw a line, as 8, 2, at right angles with the face of the wall, and

DIRECTIONS for preparing FOUNDATIONS.

THE foundation is the basis of buildings, and is that part under ground which sustains the whole building; and therefore, of all the errors that can be committed in a building, those made in the foundation are the most pernicious, because they at once occasion the ruin of the whole structure, nor can they be rectified without the utmost difficulty; for which reason the architect, or workman, should apply his utmost diligence in this point: for though in some places there are natural foundations, yet in others art is required. Natural foundations are, when we build on a chalky soil, or other hard rocks, of which there are many kinds, some harder than others; and these, without digging, or any other assistance from art, are of themselves very strong and sufficient foundations, capable of sustaining any erection either on land or in water. But, when nature does not furnish foundations, art must be used, because the places to build on are either solid ground, gravel, sand, or a moist or marshy soil. Where it is solid, the foundation need be no deeper than the quality of the building and the solidity of the ground shall require, or as the architect or workman shall think proper, and need not exceed one sixth part of the whole height of the building, if there be no cellars under ground; but if there be cellars, or a basement-story, it must be something deeper.

Foundations ought to be twice as thick as the wall built on them; and regard, in this, should be had to the quality of the ground, and the largeness of the building, making them large in soft soils, and very solid, where they are to sustain a considerable weight. When the ground is soft, and sinks very much, as in bogs, then it must be piled, and the piles placed about 15 or 18 inches apart, and driven till they come to a solid bottom; then make the heads level, and lay sleepers on them, and work in brick-work between the sleepers even with the tops; then plank over with strong 4-inch plank. The foundations must be made sloping, that is, diminished in proportion as they rise, but in such a manner as there may be just as much left on one side as on the other, that the middle of the wall above may fall directly upon the middle of the wall below; which also must be observed in the setting of the walls above ground, because buildings, by this method, are made much stronger than if the diminutions were done any other way. It must be observed, that walls diminish in proportion as they rise, therefore those that appear above ground must be but half as thick as the walls in the foundation; those of the second story, half a brick thinner than those of the first story; and in this manner to the top of the building; but with discretion, that the upper part be not

divide the thickness of the wall, fig. K, into 4 equal parts; draw them across the flewing-line a, 8, to the right line 8, 2; take the ordinates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from the flewing-line of the jambs a, 8, to the right line, and set them from the arch-line 8, 8, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; trace through those points, and it will give the edge of the soffit: then take the ordinates across the plan, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and transfer them on the soffit, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; trace through those points, and it will give the other edge of the soffit T, stretched out.

Note. The edge of the soffit may be found another way, by drawing a semi-circle equal to the semi-diameter of the ellipsis, and draw the ordinates up to the circle: then the spaces between the two arches are equal to those on the plan; for 4, 1, between the arches, is equal to 2, 1, on the plan; and 3, 2, is equal to 3, 4, and 2, 3, is equal to 5, 6, on the plan, &c.

Fig. L is a parallel flewing and circular soffit in a strait wall; p, the soffit stretched out. For this a center must be made, to get the soffit; and a thin veneer bent round and marked by, which will give the edge of the soffit, &c.

Fig. M shews the method for finding the pitch of a pediment to fronts. Suppose the chord-line 1, 3, to be the width of any pediment from out to out of the cornice; then set the compasses at o in the center, and draw the semi-circle 1, 2, 3; then set the compasses at 2, and extend to 1, and draw the arch-line 1, 4, 3; then draw the chord-lines 1, 4, 3, which is the pitch of the pediment. If it be a circular pediment, the arch-line 1, 4, 3, is the top, or pitch, &c.

Fig. N shews the method for finding the center of any segment-arch. Suppose the points a, b, c, to be put down promiscuously; set one foot of the compasses at a, and draw the arch-line 3; then set at b, and draw the arch-line 4; then set one foot of the compasses at c, and draw the arch 1; then set at b, and draw the arch 2; then draw lines through the bisection of those arches, or ox-eyes, till they meet at d, which will be the center that will touch the 3 points; and so for any other.

too thin. The middle of the upper walls ought to fall directly upon the middle of the lower, which will give the wall a pyramidal form. But when you like to make the superficies, or face of the upper wall, to fall directly on the face of the lower, it must be set off on the inside of the building; for the bond-timbers, floors, partitions, &c. will keep them from giving-way. But when the set-off is half on the outside and the other half within, it may be covered with a fascia, which, going round all the building, will be an ornament to the whole: and, because the angles partake of the two sides, in order to keep them upright and united, they ought to be made very strong and solid; the windows, and other openings, as far distant from the angles as possible, or at least so much space left between the aperture and the angles as the width of the opening. It is a general rule, in buildings, to diminish the stories in their height about one-sixth part, that is, the one-pair of stairs story to be one-sixth part less in height than the principal story, and the Attic story to be one-sixth part less than the one-pair of stairs story; that is, if the principal story be 16 feet, the one-pair of stairs will be 13 feet 4 inches; or, suppose the principal story to be 14 feet, the one-pair of stairs will be 11 feet 8 inches. The basement-story and Attic may be a sixth part less than the one-pair of stairs; and in that proportion, according to the above height, they will be from 9 feet to 11 feet, the basement and Attic. The height of windows must diminish in the same proportion; that is, the windows in the principal story to be two diameters one-sixth, and the windows in the one-pair of stairs rooms to be two diameters, and those in the Attic to a sixth part less than two diameters; and sometimes the Attic windows are square, that is, the height equal to the breadth.

The proportion of windows for light to the rooms.

Multiply the length of the room by the breadth, and multiply the height by the product of the length and breadth, and out of that product extract the square root, which is the light required.

For example, suppose a room to be 40 feet by 30, the height 16 feet, the square root will be 138 feet 4 inches, which may be divided into 4 windows, and each window will contain 36 feet superficial. The height of each window will be 9 feet, and the width 4 feet.

Suppose a room to be 36 by 24, and 15 feet in height, the square root will be 113 feet, which, divided into 4 parts, or windows, each window will contain 28 feet 3 inches. The height of the window will be 8 feet 6 inches, the width 3 feet 4 inches; and so for any other, by the same proportion.

The Reader will please to observe, that the following is the proper Description of Fig. G, Pl. 39, and that the Description of that Fig. in page 6, is incorrect, and not to be attended to.

PLATE XXXIX.

Fig. G is a circular flewing soffit in a circular wall.

Continue the flewing of the jambs till they meet at *c*; then take the radius *c a*, and draw the arch lines *a b* and *c d*; then divide the arch lines of each into 8 parts, and run 4 of them parts from *2* to *a*, and from *2* to *b*; then take one of the parts of the lesser arch, and run them from *1* to *c*, and from *1* to *d*, which is the soffit *Q* stretched out. Set the compass at *1*, on the inside of the plan; extend to *7*, and describe the arch *7, 4*; raise the perpendicular *1 4* to meet the arch line, and draw the flewing line *3 4*; and by the same rule all the other flewing lines are found, as in fig *I* and *K*, the length of these flewing lines gives the width of the soffits *t* and *s*, which may be proved by the plan: for, if the width of the soffit was to be taken on the plan in the direction of the lines dropped from the two arches, it would be too narrow, as much as is shewn by the two arch lines on the inside of the plan of the soffit, for fig. *H*. The width may be taken from the lines drawn across the plan, by reason of the jambs standing square to the cord line of the opening, &c.

For gluing small niches, as fig. *E*, get the staves the full length, and saw them down to the spring to the thickness of the veneer, and bend them on a templet to the curve, and back them, as at *a*. Then the joints will be freight, and may be glued up, the same as a column. Suppose a cornice to go round at the spring of the nich, as at *c*, and one on the inside, as at *d*; draw the face line of the cornices to the centre of the body at *e* and *f*, and on that centre draw the arch lines *a b* and *e d*, which is the top edge of the cornices, and will be freight when bent round the body at the spring of the nich.

Fig. *F* shews the method for getting out the veneer, or cover of an elliptical nich on a dome. Stretch out the girth of each rib, as *a b c d e*, and proceed as directed in fig. *A*. The ribs *a, b, c, d, e*, are traced from the given rib *a*, which is a quarter of a circle, or half the rib that stands on the conjugate diameter.

PLATE XL.

Of Stairs; shewing how to fix the carriages, rails, &c. to any pitch.

For the height of the hand-rail to a 10 inch step and 6 inch rise, 2 feet 5 inches, or 2 feet 5 inches and a half, from the nose of the step to the top of the hand-rail, perpendicular. If 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rise, 2 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; if 7 inch rise, 2 feet 4 to top of the hand-rail; if 10 inch and half step at 6 inch rise, the height of the rail 2 feet 6 inches, or 2 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; if 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rise, 2 feet 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; if 7 inch rise, 2 feet 5 inches; if 11 inch step and 6 inch rise, the height of the rail 2 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; if 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rise, 2 feet 7 inches; if 7 inch rise, 2 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to top of the rail. A 12 inch step and 6 inch rise, 2 feet 8 inches height; if 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rise, 2 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ height; if 7 inch rise, 2 feet 7 inches height, from the nose of the step to the top of the hand-rail.

Note, The length of the knees to be 6 inches, and the angle of the knee to be eased off with an easy sweep.

PLATE XLI.

Fig. *A* is a plan and elevation of circular stairs in wood, to be supported with bearers let into the wall, in the same manner as that of fig. *A* in Plate XXXVII.

Fig. *B* is a plan and elevation of an elliptical stair-case to be done with stone; and, for preparing and gluing the hand-rails, a cylinder must be made to the open of the well-hole and the rise and tread of the steps, set on the cylinder, that will give the rail its proper pitch. The rail to be glued in thickness on the cylinder, and it will come off ready squared, with a little clearing off. If the veneers for the hand-rail be cut out of one block, two moulds will do, one for the out-side, and one in-side. The block to be 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or 5 inches thick; but, if a block cannot be had thick enough, and it be got out of two, then there must be three moulds, two for the out-sides and one for the middle.

Fig. *C* is a stair-case, with a continued hand-rail; the rail to be set 1 inch, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, at the landing, as figured, so the pitch of the hand-rail will be something sharper than the steps. The rail will have a regular ascent from the first step to the landing, which will give the rail a good height at the landing.

Note, The dot-lines, on the side of the string-piece *a*, shew the bearing-bracket under the steps, which must have a solid bearing on each other; *e* the plan of string-pieces, *c* the bridging joist on the landing, *B* the apron-piece for the strings to pitch to and carry the landing, *d* the ceiling-joist, and *a b* the plan of the hand-rail.

PLATE XLII.

A single flight of stairs, with the curtail-step and hand-rail stretched out.

To get the length of the newel and bannisters under the twist from *a* to *b*; *A* the pieces cut by the pitch board for the twist part of the rail before glued together. From *a* to *b* the other part of the scroll is a parallel piece; from *c* to *b* four designs for brackets, marked *1, 2, 3, 4, &c.*

Note, The falling moulds go off at one fourth of the pitch for small scrolls; but, if the curtail be very large, the falling mould may go from the bed of the pitch-board.

The proportion of chimnies for rooms, from a room of 9 feet square to a room of 40 feet square.

For every foot that the rooms increase on the plan, add 1 inch and a half to the width of the chimney, and half an inch to the height; and for the depth of the chimney, from the face to the back, add the width and height together, and take one fourth part for the depth. For the size of the funnel to clear the smoke, take three fourths of the depth from the face to the back, for the side of the square of the funnel.

As these measures are calculated for square rooms, it will be proper to shew how they may be applied to rooms that are longer than broad. The rule is, add the length and breadth together, and take the half of that sum for the square of the room. Suppose a room to be 24 by 20 feet, these sums added together make 44; the half is 22 feet, the square of the room. Then a chimney for a room 22 feet square, will do for a room 24 by 20, and so for any other.

Suppose a room so large that two chimnies should be more convenient than one, it will then be proper to divide the length of the room in two parts; and then, by the whole width and half the length, you may find a mean proportion.

For example, suppose a room to be 60 feet long, and 40 feet wide; half the length, 30 feet being added to 40 feet, the width, the sum is 70 feet; the half is 35 feet. So that two chimnies, of the proportion for a 35 feet square room, will be sufficient for a room 60 feet by 40 feet, and so for any other, by the same rule.

ESTIMATE OF PRICES,

FOR

MATERIALS AND LABOUR,

AND

LABOUR ONLY,

ADAPTED TO THE

DESIGNS

IN

PAIN's BRITISH PALLADIO.

OF BRICKLAYER'S WORK.

Digging foundations, cess-pools, wells, &c. according to the quality of the ground, exclusive of carting away, from 6d. per yard to—
 New brick-work, laid dry in cess-pools, wells, &c. with good hard burnt bricks, at per rod — 7 0 0
 New brick-work in party-walls, &c. all place bricks, at per rod — 7 10 0
 Labour only, — 1 8 0
 Ditto, 3-fourths place bricks, and 1-fourth grey stocks, per rod — 8 0 0
 Ditto, 3-fourths grey stocks — 8 15 0
 Ditto, all grey stocks — 9 10 0
 Ditto, half grey stocks — 8 10 0
 New fronts, faced with the best malm stocks, inside grey stocks, at per rod — 12 0 0
 Labour only, 1 l. 10 s. to — 1 12 0
 Labour and mortar, from 3 l. to — 3 10 0
 Note, The same sort of walling circular is worth 5 s. per rod more than the strait.
 Grates or kitchen ranges faced with grey stocks are worth, per foot reduced — 0 0 10

Ovens and coppers are generally measured as solid, only deducting the ash-holes. This kind of work is often taken in cube feet; and to reduce these cube feet to the standard of one brick and a half, multiply the number of cube feet found by 8, and divide that product by 9, the quotient will be the feet reduced to the standard of one brick and a half thick.

Outside splays, per foot run — 0 0 3
 Inside ditto — 0 0 2
 Red return splays, rubbed and gauged, at per foot run — 0 0 4½
 Ditto, rubbed and gauged up the quoins — 0 0 4
 Groins done with grey or red stocks, at per foot superficial 9 d. or per rod — 10 4 0
 Gauge brick-work set in mortar, at per foot superficial — 0 1 6
 Labour only, — 0 0 9
 Rubbed and gauged arches, strait or circular, set in putty, at per foot, superficial, from 1 s. 8 d. to — 0 1 10
 Labour only, from 10 d. to — 0 0 11
 Semi-circular or semi-elliptical arches, rubbed, gauged, and set in putty, from 1 s. 10 d. to — 0 2 2
 Labour only, from 1 s. to — 0 1 2
 Brick coping and plain tile creasing, with two

	course plain tiles under brick on edge, at per foot run 2½ d. to	l. s. d.
Brick nogging, done with place bricks laid flat, at per yard	—	0 0 3½
Ditto, laid edge-ways, —	—	0 1 10
Ditto, with grey stocks, flat, —	—	0 1 6
Ditto, on edge, —	—	0 2 0
The quartering to be measured, in labour only, per yard 3 d. to	—	0 1 8
Brick paving, laid in mortar flat, with grey stocks, at per yard 2 s. to	—	0 0 4
Ditto, on edge, from 2 s. 7 d. to	—	0 2 2
Ditto, laid flat in sand, 1 s. 4 d. to	—	0 1 8
Ditto, on edge in sand, 1 s. 10 d. to	—	0 2 0
Paving with paving-bricks, flat, in mortar, at per yard	—	0 2 5
Ditto, on edge, —	—	0 4 10
Brick-paving, laid flat, mortar and labour, at per yard	—	0 0 9
Ditto, on edge, mortar and labour, —	—	0 1 0
Labour only, from 4 d. to	—	0 0 5
New foot-tiles, paving in mortar, from 5½ d. per foot, superficial, to	—	0 0 6½
New 10-inch tile paving, laid in mortar, 4 d. per foot to	—	0 0 5
Note, Preparing and levelling the ground to be charged by the day.	—	
Foot-tiles made for paving ovens, &c. must be charged at per tile	—	0 1 0
And, if the tops be rubbed smooth and gauged, there must be allowed per foot, superficial, —	—	0 0 6
To pointing down fronts, tuck and pat, new work, superficial, from 4 d. per foot to	—	0 0 5
New plain tiling-lath, with single lath hart, per square	—	1 10 0
Ditto, with double hart-lath	—	1 12 0
Labour only, from 4 s. per square to	—	0 5 0
Note, One square of plain tiling will take 690 tiles at 7-inch gauge; 7-inch and a half gauge will take 640 tiles to one square.	—	
To a square of plain tiling should be allowed one peck of tile-pins, 2 bushels of lime, 5 bushels of sand, 1 bundle of laths, and 600 nails.	—	
Slating, per square, with Westmoreland green slate, on boards, from 2 l. 10 s. per square to	—	2 15 0
One ton of slate will lay 2 squares, labour only, per square, 7 s. 6 d. to	—	0 8 0
New pantiling, laid dry, with hips and ridges, laid in mortar, at per square, including lath, —	—	1 3 0
		New

New pantiling, bedded and pointed with lime and hair, at per square,	1 5 0
Ditto, inside and out, Inside only,	1 8 0
Pointing pantiling outside only, at per square	0 8 0
Ditto, inside only, at per square	0 5 0
Dutch glazed pantiling, at per square	1 18 0
Labour only, to pantiling, from 1 s. 6 d. per square to	0 2 6

Note, One square of pantiling will take 170 tiles.

The Number of paving Bricks and Tiles to complete one square Yard of Pavement.

36 Six-inch tiles.
20 Eight-inch tiles.
16 Nine-inch tiles.
13 Ten-inch tiles.
9 Foot-tiles.
32 Statute bricks, laid flat.
48 Ditto, laid edge-ways.
90 Dutch clinkers.

Note, The carriage of materials to be added.

The customary allowance to one rod of brick-work is 4500 bricks, 32 bushels of lime, and 2 loads and a half of sand.

OF CARPENTER'S WORK.

Framing naked flooring with girders, binding-joists, bridging and ceiling joists, as fig. H, plate 1, labour and all materials, at per foot cube	0 2 6
Labour only, from 4 1/2 d. per foot cube to	0 0 5
The timbers in fig. H are drawn half an inch to a foot.	
The floors on the 1-pair of stairs and attics to bear the same price.	
Plate 4, The roof and ceiling floor for the design in plate 1, labour and all materials, at per foot cube	0 2 8

Labour only, from 5 d. per foot cube to

All to be raised complete on the walls. If the timbers in the above work be planed, for them must be allowed 2 d. per foot cube for planing. All large strong truss partitions to bear the same price as above, as in the section, plate 7.

Trussing girders, with oak trusses 4 inches square, at per foot run

Labour only, at per foot run

If the trusses are 5 inches by 4, at per foot run

Labour only, at per foot run

If the timbers of the above work are taken as they are found, without labour, at per foot cube 2 s. to

Then the labour to be taken by the square, as labour and nails, from 12 s. per square to

If framed with fir timber

If framed with oak, from 14 s. per square to

Raised complete on the walls, oak timber and labour, at per foot cube 4 s. to

For common flooring, roofing, &c. where the timbers are small, and but little framing, then take the timbers, as you find them, at per foot cube, without labour, from 2 s. to

And labour and nails, by the square, according as the work is done, from 4 s. 6 d. to

Common quarter partitions to be taken in the same manner, at per foot cube 2 s. or

Labour and nails from 3 s. 6 d. per square to

Cove bracketting, at per foot, superficial, from 6 d. to

Labour to ditto, 2 1/2 d. to

Groin ceilings, at per foot superficial from 8 d. to

Labour to ditto, from 3 1/2 d. to

Common centering, per square, for vaults, from 16 s. to

Labour to ditto, from 3 s. 6 d. to

Groin centers, from 24 s. per square to

Labour, from 6 s. to

The gathering, or angles of the groin, at 2 d. per foot run, labour, centering for doors, win-

dows, &c. not exceeding 5 inches wide, at per foot run	0 0 3
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0 0 1 1/2
Centering to semi-circular or semi-elliptical arches, at per foot run, from 6 d. to	0 0 8
Labour only, 2 1/2 d. to	0 0 3
If above 6 inches wide, at per foot superficial	0 1 0
Labour to ditto, 4 d. to	0 0 5

Note, The above centers to be made fair and smooth for gauge work, &c.

Rough centering to be made for trimmers, landings, &c. at per foot superficial	0 0 3
Bressumer and stony-post, planed and framed, with braces, at per foot cube	0 2 8
Labour, at per foot cube	0 0 6

Domical Roofs.

Suppose the ribs to be cut out of inch and 1/2 deal, and the diameter of the plan to be 5 feet, and to rise 2 feet 8 inches, the ribs to be taken superficial at per foot, from 10 d. to	0 1 0
Labour only, from 4 d. to	0 0 5
Ditto, with 2-inch deal 6 or 8 feet diameter, at per foot superficial, from 1 s. to	0 1 2
Ditto, planed and framed, from 1 s. to	0 1 6
Labour only, from 5 d. to	0 0 6
Ditto, with 2-inch and 1/2 deal, domical roof, at per foot, planed and framed, from 1 s. 4 d. to	0 1 8
Labour, from 6 d. to	0 0 7
Ditto, with 3-inch deal, rough, at per foot superficial	0 1 0
Ditto, planed and framed,	0 1 10
Labour, from 7 d. to	0 0 8
Sky-lights, on an oval plan, to be stuck on the inside with an ovollo, and rabbed on the outside for strait glass, at per foot superficial from 4 s. 6 d. to	0 5 6
Labour only, from 2 s. to	0 2 6
Ditto, made with 3-inch wainscot,	0 6 0
Labour only, at per foot superficial	0 3 0
Bond timber and lintels, at per foot cube, in fir, 1 s. 10 d. to	0 2 0
Labour to ditto, cutting off and laying, at per foot run	0 0 0 1/2
If oak bond and lintels, at per foot cube, from 3 s. to	0 3 6
Labour to ditto, per foot run	0 0 0 1/2
Furings to naked flooring, roofing, &c. at per square, with 1/2 deal,	0 5 6
Labour only,	0 2 6
Ditto, with inch deal,	0 7 0
Labour only,	0 3 0
<i>Note, This kind of work, as furing floors, roofs, &c. is various, some wanting more stuff and labour than others; so that the best way is to value it according to stuff, time, and nails, expended.</i>	
Battening to walls, with 1/2 deal, labour and nails included, battens about 2 inches wide, and a foot apart, at per square	0 9 0
Labour only, to getting out plugs and fixing, at per square	0 3 0
Battening with inch deals, at per square	0 10 0
Labour only,	0 3 6
Ditto, with inch and 1/2 deal, at per square	0 12 0
Labour, from 3 s. 6 d. to	0 4 0
Ditto, with inch and 1/2 deal battens, at per square	0 13 0
Labour only, from 3 s. 9 d. to	0 4 6
Ditto, 2-inch deal battening, at per square	0 15 0
Labour only, 4 s. 9 d. to	0 5 6
If battening circular walls, per square	0 7 0
All hold-fasts and wall-hooks to be paid for extraordinary.	
Bracketing to common plaster cornices, at per foot superficial	0 0 6
Labour, 2 1/2 d. to	0 0 3
Ditto, circular, at per foot superficial	0 0 9
Labour to ditto, 4 d. to	0 0 4 1/2
Bracketing to modillion or dental cornices, at per foot superficial	0 0 7
Labour only, 3 1/2 d. to	0 0 4
Ditto, circular, at per foot	0 0 10
Labour only, 4 d. to	0 0 5
Cove cornices bracketed, per foot	0 0 8
Labour to ditto, 4 d. to	0 0 5

Guttering

ESTIMATE OF PRICES, &c.

Guttering inch-deals and bearers, at per foot superficial	—	—	—	0 0 8
Ditto, whole deal gutters and bearers	—	—	—	0 0 9
Labour to ditto	—	—	—	0 0 2 1/2
Ditto, planed on the under-side	—	—	—	0 0 10
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 3
Whole deal water-trunks, grooved and tongued, 5 inches square, put together with white-lead, and fixed, at per foot run	—	—	—	0 1 3
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	—	—	—	0 0 5
Ditto, 6-inch water-trunk, grooved and tongued, at per foot run	—	—	—	0 1 4
Labour only, at per foot run	—	—	—	0 0 6
Whole deal fillet gutters, pitched and fixed, at per foot superficial	—	—	—	0 0 8
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 3 1/2
Weather-boarding, with yellow deal, rough, per square	—	—	—	1 1 0
Ditto, planed, at per square	—	—	—	1 5 0
Labour to rough boarding,	—	—	—	0 2 2
Ditto, to planed	—	—	—	0 4 6
Weather-boarding with battens, planed, at per square	—	—	—	1 10 0
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 5 6
Rough $\frac{1}{4}$ deal-boarding, under-slating, at per square	—	—	—	1 1 0
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 2 0
<i>The number of boards to complete a square of boarding.</i>				
15 Ten-feet boards, at 8-inch gauge.	—	—	—	
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Twelve-feet.	—	—	—	
16 2-3ds of 12-feet battens, to a square, at 6-inch gauge.	—	—	—	
24 Ten-feet ditto, at 5-inch gauge.	—	—	—	
Rough inch-deal, found boarding, at per square	—	1 7 0		
Labour,	—	0 3 6		
Slit-deal cover-board and bearers, per foot superficial	—	0 0 6		
Ditto, for capping to backs and elbows, rounded and mitred, at per foot run	—	0 0 3		
$\frac{1}{4}$ torus plinth, and walls plugged, at per foot superficial, 7 inches wide,	—	0 0 5 1/2		
Ditto, scribed to steps	—	0 0 7		
Inch-deal torus plinth, per foot superficial	—	0 0 6		
Scribed to steps, at per foot superficial	—	0 0 7		
Whole deal torus plinth, per foot	—	0 0 7		
Inch-deal framed, and beaded boxings for shutters, at per foot	—	0 0 8		
Grounds under mouldings, about 2 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, at per foot run	—	0 0 2		
Whole deal grounds under architrave, mouldings, &c. at per foot superficial, planed and framed	—	0 0 7 1/2		
Whole deal boxings to shutters, at per foot superficial	—	0 0 9		
Rough inch-deal floors, edges shot, at per square 1 l. 5 s. to	—	1 8 0		
Labour only, 4 s. to	—	0 4 6		
Ditto, ploughed and tongued	—	1 11 0		
Labour only,	—	0 6 0		
Inch white deal folded floors, planed and laid, at per square	—	1 10 0		
Labour only, 4 s. 6 d. to	—	0 5 0		
Inch yellow deal floors, ploughed and tongued, at per square	—	1 19 0		
Common strait-joint nailed floor, at per square	2 2 0			
Labour to ditto,	—	0 6 6		
Ditto, with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, one edge nailed in sight, at per square 2 l. 5 s. to	2 10 0			
Labour, 7 s. 6 d. to	—	0 8 0		
Yellow whole-deal folding floors, at per square	2 6 0			
Ditto, common strait joint with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, one edge nailed in sight,	2 13 0			
Labour to ditto, 8 s. to	—	0 9 0		
Ditto, second-best, at per square	3 5 0			
Labour to ditto,	—	0 10 0		
Ditto, dowelled	—	3 18 0		
Labour to ditto, 15 s. to	—	0 16 0		
Ditto, best clean deal dowelled, at per square	5 10 0			
Labour to ditto,	—	1 1 0		
Inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ strait joint batten floors, per square	2 14 0			
Ditto, heading-joint ploughed and tongued, and one edge nailed,	2 18 0			

Labour, from 8 s. to	—	—	—	0 10 0
Ditto, dowelled, per square	—	—	—	3 16 0
Labour, from 12 s. to	—	—	—	0 14 0
Ditto, second best, (matched)	—	—	—	4 4 0
Ditto, the best clean battens, well matched	—	—	—	6 0 0
Labour,	—	—	—	1 5 0
Inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ right wainscot dowelled floors, at per square	—	—	—	8 10 0
Ditto, the best wainscot, well matched,	—	—	—	9 0 0
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	1 5 0

Of Columns and Pilasters.

Whole deal diminished pilasters, at per foot superficial 1 s. to	—	—	—	0 1 2
Ditto, diminished columns, from 1 s. per foot superficial to	—	—	—	0 1 10
Labour to ditto, at per foot	—	—	—	0 0 10
Tooth dental, per foot run	—	—	—	0 0 7
Fret dental, per foot run	—	—	—	0 0 8
Doric entablature, at per foot superficial from 1 s. 10 d. to	—	—	—	0 2 0
Labour only, from 10 d. to	—	—	—	0 1 0
Triglyphs, per foot superficial	—	—	—	0 1 1
Blocks and mutules, capped with ogee, each	—	—	—	0 0 4
Ditto, raking	—	—	—	0 0 6
Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, at per foot	—	—	—	0 2 0
Labour only,	—	—	—	0 1 0
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal fluted pilasters, per foot superf.	—	—	—	0 1 3
2-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ fluted columns, at per foot superficial 1 s. 9 d. to	—	—	—	0 1 10
Labour, to fluting columns and pilasters, at per foot run	—	—	—	0 0 2

Of Doors.

Two-inch 6-pannel deal doors, stuck both sides with 4-inch margin, per foot superficial	—	—	—	0 1 2
Ditto, ovoli flat and bead flush back, per foot	—	—	—	0 1 3
Labour, from 5 d. to	—	—	—	0 0 6
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead on both sides, and astragal on the pannels, at per foot superficial	—	—	—	0 1 8
Ditto, raised pannel in front, ovoli flat back	—	—	—	0 1 6
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal doors, with double margins in the middle, and a bead stuck on ditto, fix-inch margins stuck with ogee and bead astragal on the pannels, at per foot	—	—	—	0 2 4
Eight pannels in the door.	—	—	—	
Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial	—	—	—	0 0 9
Two-inch four-pannel doors, ovoli flat and bead flush back, at per foot	—	—	—	0 1 0
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 4 1/2
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 pannel, per foot	—	—	—	0 0 9
Labour to ditto, per foot	—	—	—	0 0 3 1/2
Slit deal rough ledged doors, at per foot	—	—	—	0 0 3 1/2
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 1 1/2
Ditto, planed on two sides	—	—	—	0 0 5
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 2 1/2
Three-quarter rough deal doors, ledged, per foot superficial	—	—	—	0 0 4 1/2
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 2 1/2
Ditto, planed and ledged, per foot	—	—	—	0 0 6
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 2 1/2
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, at per foot	—	—	—	0 0 7
Labour,	—	—	—	0 0 3 1/2
Inch deal rough doors, ledged	—	—	—	0 0 5 1/2
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 2 1/2
Ditto, planed on two sides, ploughed and tongued, per foot	—	—	—	0 0 8
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 3 1/2
Whole deal rough ledged doors, at per foot	—	—	—	0 0 6 1/2
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 3
Ditto, planed on two sides, ploughed and tongued, ledged, &c. at per foot	—	—	—	0 0 9
Labour to ditto, per foot	—	—	—	0 0 4
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ rough ledge doors, at per foot superf.	—	—	—	0 0 7 1/2
Ditto, planed on two sides, ploughed, tongued, and ledged, at per foot	—	—	—	0 0 10
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 4 1/2
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ 4-pannel square doors, at per foot sup.	—	—	—	0 0 8 1/2
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 3 1/2
Ditto, ovoli fash-door, two pannels, ovoli, flat, and square back, per foot	—	—	—	0 0 10
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 4
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-pannel doors, ogee and bead sq. back	—	—	—	0 1 0
Labour to ditto,	—	—	—	0 0 4 1/2

Two

ESTIMATE OF PRICES, &c.

11

Two inch 4-pannel door, ovolu flat, per foot superficial

l. s. d.
— — —
0 1 1

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 0 4½

Wainscot Doors.

Two inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ 6-pannel doors, stuck on both sides, at per foot superficial

l. s. d.
— — —
0 3 0

Labour only, per foot — — —
0 1 6

Ditto, stuck with quirk ogee and bead on both sides. — — —
0 2 1

Whole deal square dwarf wainscotting, at per yard — — —
0 3 0

Ditto, two pannels in height — — —
0 3 4

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 1 2

Ditto, raking to stairs — — —
0 3 9

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 1 4

Whole deal level dwarf wainscot, ovolu and flat pannels, at per yard — — —
0 3 9

Two pannels in height, at per yard — — —
0 4 0

Ditto, ovolu flat raking up stairs, per yard — — —
0 4 6

Ditto, with quirk ogee and bead — — —
0 4 10

Labour to ditto, from 1s. 5d. to — — —
0 1 6

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ square partitions, flat pannels, at per foot superficial — — —
0 0 6

Labour, per foot superficial — — —
0 0 2½

Two-inch partitions, per foot superficial — — —
0 0 8

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 0 3

Ditto, ovolu and flat pannel square back — — —
0 0 10

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 0 3½

Ditto, ovolu flat and flush back — — —
0 0 1

Labour to ditto, 4d. to — — —
0 0 4½

Mahogany Doors.

Two inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 pannel doors, ovolu flat, stuck on both sides, solid mahogany, per foot superf.

l. s. d.
— — —
0 12 0

Ditto, with quirk ogee and bead, per foot — — —
0 12 6

Labour to ditto, from 3s. 6d. to — — —
0 5 0

If astragals on the pannels — — —
0 0 0

Two-inch solid mahogany doors, stuck on both sides, with six pannels, and bead on the pannels, at per foot superficial — — —
0 10 6

Labour, from 3s. per foot to — — —
0 4 0

Doors veneered with mahogany must be valued according to the goodness of the stuff and workmanship.

Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ gates, deal, bead flush front and square back, in 18 pannels, at per foot superf.

l. s. d.
— — —
0 2 0

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 0 9

Ditto, bead flush on both sides — — —
0 2 6

Labour to ditto, per foot — — —
0 0 10

Rustic work, with 2-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal, superficial, per foot 1s. 8d. to — — —
0 1 10

Labour only, per foot, 1s. to — — —
0 1 2

Whole deal 2-pannel shutters, square, in two heights, per foot superficial — — —
0 0 11

Ditto, in one height, — — —
0 0 10

Labour to ditto, 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to — — —
0 0 5

Ditto, two pannels in one height, ovolu flat and square back — — —
0 1 0

Ditto, four pannels in one height, ovolu flat and flush back, at per foot superficial — — —
0 1 3½

Ditto, quirk ogee and bead flush back — — —
0 1 5

Labour to ditto, from 6d. to — — —
0 0 7

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ square deal shutters in one height, at per foot superficial — — —
0 1 0

Labour to ditto, 5d. to — — —
0 0 6

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ two-pannel shutters, ovolu flat and square back, in one height, at per foot — — —
0 1 2

Ditto, flat and bead flush back — — —
0 1 4

Labour only, — — —
0 0 7

Ditto, in four pannels, per foot — — —
0 1 6

Labour only, — — —
0 0 8

Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, pannels raised, and flush back, per foot — — —
0 1 8

Labour to ditto, from 8d. to — — —
0 0 10

Note. All shutters, that are under one foot in width, are worth more per foot, labour only, than those that are from one foot to one foot 6 inches, &c. from two pannels in a shutter to 5.

If small astragals be laid on pannels of doors, shutters, mitred, glued, and needle-points included, at per foot, run, — — —
0 0 2½

Labour, to getting out ditto, per foot run, — — —
0 0 0½

Inch-deal dado, keyed, per foot — — —
0 0 8

Raking up stairs — — —
0 0 10

Whole-deal ditto, at per foot — — —
0 0 9

Ditto, raking to stairs — — —
0 0 11

Labour to ditto, from 3d. to — — —
0 0 3½

Whole-deal, framed in backs, elbows, soffits, &c.

ovolo flat, at per foot — — —
0 0 9

Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per foot — — —
0 0 10

Labour to ditto, 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to — — —
0 0 4

Back-Linings to Windows, &c.

Inch-deal back-linings, framed, bead butt, at per foot superficial — — —
0 0 6½

Ditto, 3 pannels in height — — —
0 0 7

Labour, from 2d. to — — —
0 0 2½

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ double-rabbeted jambs and soffits, framed, ovolu and flat pannels, per foot — — —
0 0 9½

Ditto, bead flush — — —
0 0 10

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 0 3

Ditto, with quirk ogee and bead, pannels raised, with an ovolu on the raising, at per ft superf.

0 1 1

Labour only, 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to — — —
0 0 4

Whole deal square dwarf wainscotting, at per yard — — —
0 3 0

Ditto, two pannels in height — — —
0 3 4

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 1 2

Ditto, raking to stairs — — —
0 3 9

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 1 4

Whole-deal level dwarf wainscot, ovolu and flat pannels, at per yard — — —
0 3 9

Two pannels in height, at per yard — — —
0 4 0

Ditto, ovolu flat raking up stairs, per yard — — —
0 4 6

Ditto, with quirk ogee and bead — — —
0 4 10

Labour to ditto, from 1s. 5d. to — — —
0 1 6

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ square partitions, flat pannels, at per foot superficial — — —
0 0 6

Labour, per foot superficial — — —
0 0 2½

Two-inch partitions, per foot superficial — — —
0 0 8

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 0 3

Ditto, ovolu and flat pannel square back — — —
0 0 10

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 0 3½

Ditto, ovolu flat and flush back — — —
0 0 1

Labour to ditto, 4d. to — — —
0 0 4½

Small Mouldings.

Small beads of deal, per foot run — — —
0 0 1½

Labour, to getting out, per foot run — — —
0 0 0½

Inch-ogee of deal, per foot run — — —
0 0 2

Labour, to getting out and sticking, per ft run — — —
0 0 0¼

Single cornices, per foot run — — —
0 0 5

Labour, to getting out and sticking, — — —
0 0 2

Four-inch single architraves, per foot run — — —
0 0 4

Four-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, — — —
0 0 4½

Labour, to getting out and sticking, — — —
0 0 2½

Ditto, 5-inch single architrave, per foot run — — —
0 0 5

Run of small fluting on pannels, fascias, &c. from 8d. per foot run to — — —
0 1 0

Base and surbase mouldings in deal, at per foot superficial 1s. 2d. to — — —
0 1 3

Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial — — —
0 0 6

Impost mouldings, from 1s. 3d. to — — —
0 1 6

Labour only, — — —
0 0 6

Double architraves, at per ft sup. from 1s. 3d. to — — —
0 1 4

Labour only, — — —
0 0 6

Chimney-caps, at per ft superf. from 1s. 6d. to — — —
0 1 8

Labour, from 7d. per foot superficial to — — —
0 0 8

Note. All breaks, except the two external breaks, to be allowed for each — — —
0 0 9

Common block dental, at per foot run — — —
0 0 7

Labour to ditto, per foot run — — —
0 0 3½

Eye dentals, at per foot run — — —
0 0 9

Labour to ditto, per foot run — — —
0 0 4½

Ditto fret dentals, at per foot run — — —
0 0 10

Labour, per foot run — — —
0 0 5

Ditto fret eye dentals, at per foot run — — —
0 1 0

Labour to ditto, at per foot run — — —
0 0 6

Right wainscot mouldings, strait, at per ft superf. — — —
0 2 0

Labour to ditto, at per ft superficial — — —
0 0 8

Circular ditto, at per ft superficial — — —
0 4 0

Labour, per foot — — —
0 1 4

Mahogany strait mouldings, at per ft superficial — — —
0 3 6

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 1 0

Circular ditto, at per foot superficial — — —
0 7 0

Labour to ditto, — — —
0 2 0

Stair Cases.

Common inch white deal steps and risers, including carriages, at per foot superficial — — —

ESTIMATE OF PRICES, &c.

Circular veneered riser to curtail step, at per foot superficial	l. s. d.	Two-inch wainscot ovollo fash, circular on the plan, at per foot superficial	l. s. d.
Labour to preparing and laying ditto,	—	Ditto, with astragal and hollow	—
Circular round and hollow to ditto, at per ft run	o 1 2	Two-inch mahogany fash, on a circular plan, at per foot	—
If a small cock-bead to ditto, at per ft run	—	Ditto, astragal and hollow	—
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	—	Two-inch deal square pitch sky-lights, at per ft superficial	—
Clean deal steps and risers to geometrical stairs on a circular plan, with nosings and risers mitered, at per foot superficial	—	Ditto, hipped ends, at per foot	—
Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial	—	Ditto, wainscot	—
Circular string-board, glued up, to answer the wreath-rail, a bead on the bottom-edge, and one funk face, at per foot superficial	—	Ditto, hipped at the ends, per foot	—
Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial	—	Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ sky-light, deal, framed with ovollo, at per foot	—
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal moulded hand-rail, at per foot run	—	Ends hipped, at per foot superficial	—
Ditto ramp	—	Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ wainscot sky-light, framed with ovollo, at per foot	—
Labour, from 7d. per foot run to	—	Ditto, ends hipped, at per foot	—
Ditto, twisted,	—	Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to	—
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	—		o 0 4
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany hand-rail, strait, at per foot run	—		
Ditto ramp, at per foot run	—		
Ditto twisted,	—		
Labour to strait rail, per foot	—		
Labour to ramp, at per foot run	—		
Labour to twist, at per foot run	—		
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany hand-rails, glued up in thickness, at per foot run	—		
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	—		
Ditto solid, on a circular plan, per foot run	—		
Labour to ditto,	—		
Mahogany capping to iron rails, with solid blocks, at per foot run	—		
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	—		
Ditto level rail, on a circular plan, at per ft run	o 8 0		
Labour to ditto, from 3s. 6d. to	—		
Three-inch deal square newels, per foot run	—		
Ditto turning,	—		
Mahogany newels, at per foot run	—		
Ditto turning,	—		
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal banisters and turning, each	—		
Ditto mahogany banisters and turning	—		
Seven-eighths square wainscot bar banisters, at per foot run	—		
Ditto, dove-tailed into steps	—		
Clean inch-deal square bar banisters, at per ft run	o 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Ditto, dove tailed into steps	—		
Plain block brackets and end-nosings, each	—		
Plain cut brackets and returned end-nosings, each	o 1 8		
Neat cut brackets, with scrole and end-nosings, each	—		
Ditto in mahogany, each	—		
Circular deal brackets, with returned end-nosings to geometrical stairs, each	—		

Of Sashes.

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal sashes, fixed, moulded with ovollo, per foot superficial	—	o 0 5	Two-inch deal fan-light, Gothic, stuck with ovollo, at per ft	—	o 2 9
Ditto, prepared to hang or slide	—	o 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto, wainscot	—	o 2 6
Two-inch deal ovollo fixed fash, per ft superficial	o 0 6		Ditto, mahogany	—	o 3 0
Ditto, prepared to hang or slide	—	o 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal fan-light, stuck with ovollo, at per ft	—	o 2 9
Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to	o 0 3		Ditto, wainscot	—	o 3 4
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ ovollo wainscot fixed fash, at per ft sup.	o 0 6		Ditto, mahogany	—	o 4 0
Ditto, to slide or hang	—	o 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Two-inch common fan-light	—	o 2 9
Ditto, astragal and hollow	—	o 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto, mahogany	—	o 3 6
Ditto, to hang or slide	—	o 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial	—	o 0 3			
Two-inch ovollo wainscot fash fixed, at per ft sup.	o 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Ditto, to hang or slide, at per foot	—	o 0 9			
Ditto, astragal and hollow	—	o 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Labour to ditto, at per foot 3d. to	—	o 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Mahogany inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ fash, fixed, at per ft superf.	o 1 0				
Ditto, to hang or slide, at per foot	—	o 1 1			
Ditto, astragal and hollow	—	o 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Ditto, 2-inch ovollo mahogany fash	—	o 1 5			
Ditto, astragal and hollow, at per foot	—	o 1 7			
Labour, at per foot superficial 4d. to	—	o 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ wainscot ovollo fash, at per foot	o 1 0				
Ditto, astragal and hollow	—	o 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany ovollo fash	—	o 1 9			
Ditto, astragal and hollow	—	o 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Circular Sashes.

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ circular-headed deal sashes, at per ft superf. ovollo fash,	—	o 2 0
Ditto, wainscot	—	o 2 6
Ditto, mahogany	—	o 3 0
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal fan-light, stuck with ovollo, at per ft	—	o 2 9
Ditto, wainscot	—	o 3 4
Ditto, mahogany	—	o 4 0
Two-inch common fan-light	—	o 2 9
Ditto, mahogany	—	o 3 6

Two-

Two-inch wainscot, Gothic, with a hair-lip arch — — — — l. s. d. 3 8
Ditto, mahogany — — — — 4 8

Circular Work.

Circular slit-deal cover-board and bearer, planed on two sides, at per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 6
Ditto, circular soffit, backed with canvas, per ft superficial — — — — 0 1 0
Inch-deal, circular on the face, planed on one side, at per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 7
Ditto, circular on the plan, per ft — — — — 0 1 4
Whole-deal circular rabbeted soffit, at per ft sup. — — — — 0 1 7
Ditto, circular framed soffit, with small astragal laid on the pannel, two pannels, and the stiles veneered, per ft superficial — — — — 0 2 6
Labour to ditto, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 10
Ditto, circular frame in three pannels, astragal on the pannels, at per ft superficial — — — — 0 2 9
Labour to ditto, per ft superficial — — — — 0 1 0
Ditto, circular, circular soffits, quirk ogee and bead, two pannels, and stiles veneered, at per ft superf. — — — — 0 7 6
Labour to ditto, at per ft superf. — — — — 0 2 6
Ditto, with mahogany, per ft — — — — 0 9 0
Labour to ditto, at per ft superf. — — — — 0 3 6
Circular columns, at per ft superf. 1s. 10d. to — — — — 0 2 0
Fluting columns and pilasters, at per ft run — — — — 0 0 2

Note. Circular work is three times the price of strait work of the same kind, and circular circular three times the price of circular of the same kind.

Carving Ionic Capitals is done by the face, at so much per face, according to the diameter of the column. Suppose the diameter to be ten inches; at 1s. per inch, each face will be worth 10s. then the cap will cost carving in deal —
In wainscot, 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d. per inch, then the whole will cost 2l. 10s. or —
In mahogany, 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. per inch, and then the whole cap will cost 3l. or —
Corinthian caps, at 2s. 6d. per inch, at 10 inches diameter, that is per face, in deal — —
So the whole cap will cost — —
Ditto, in wainscot, at per inch 3s. which is 30s. per face, the whole cap will cost —
Ditto, in mahogany, at per inch 3s. 6d. so the whole cap will cost — —
Fluting pannels for doors, shutters, &c. at per ft run 8d. to — —
Note. The above prices for Labour only.

Rough slit-deal, including labour and nails, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 2½
Ditto, edges shot — — — — 0 0 2½
Ditto, in packing-cases, ledges to be measured, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 2½
Slit-deal, planed on one side — — — — 0 0 3½
Ditto, grooved and beaded — — — — 0 0 4
Ditto, dove-tailed, in drawers not less than 18 inches in front, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 7
Rough ½ deal, labour and nails included, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 3
Ditto, edges shot — — — — 0 0 3½
Ditto, in packing-cases, the ledges measured, sup. — — — — 0 0 3½
Ditto, planed on one side — — — — 0 0 3½
Ditto, planed on one side, ploughed and tongued, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 5
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, not less than 18 inches long, with bearers, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 7½
Inch-deal, rough, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 3½
Ditto, edges shot — — — — 0 0 3½
Ditto, with bearers — — — — 0 0 4½
Inch-deal rough packing-cases — — — — 0 0 4
Ditto, planed on one side, — — — — 0 0 4½
Ditto, plugged to walls — — — — 0 0 5
Ditto, planed on one side, ploughed and tongued, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 5½
Ditto, planed on both sides — — — — 0 0 5½
Ditto, in cut standards and funk shelves, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 6½
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, per ft superf. — — — — 0 0 8

Rough whole-deal, labour and nails included, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 4½
Ditto, edges shot — — — — 0 0 4½
Ditto, with bearers — — — — 0 0 5½
Ditto, in rough packing-cases — — — — 0 0 5
Ditto, planed on one side — — — — 0 0 5½
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or framed, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 6½
Ditto, framed grounds to doors or chimneys — — — — 0 0 6½
Ditto, planed on both sides, and framed — — — — 0 0 7½
Ditto, both sides planed, and framed, beaded boxings, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 9
Ditto, dove-tailed, in drawers to dressers, &c. per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 9
Ditto, cut standard and funk shelves, per ft 8d. to — — — — 0 0 9
Inch and ½ deal, rough, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 5½
Ditto, edges shot — — — — 0 0 5½
Ditto, with bearers — — — — 0 0 6½
Ditto, planed on both sides — — — — 0 0 7½
Ditto, framed — — — — 0 0 8½
Ditto, with grooved shelves or cut standards — — — — 0 0 9½
Ditto, cut brackets and spit-racks — — — — 0 1 0
Two-inch deal, rough, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 7
Ditto, edges shot — — — — 0 0 7½
Ditto, with bearers — — — — 0 0 8
Ditto, planed on one side — — — — 0 0 8½
Ditto, on both sides — — — — 0 0 10
Ditto, and framed — — — — 0 0 11½
Clean 2-inch dresser-top, per ft superficial — — — — 0 1 2
Two-inch and ½ deal, rough, per ft superf. — — — — 0 0 9
Ditto, edges shot — — — — 0 0 9½
Ditto, planed on one side — — — — 0 0 10½
Ditto, planed on both sides — — — — 0 1 2
Two-inch and ½ clean dresser-top, per ft — — — — 0 1 2
Ditto, rabbeted and moulded front, per ft — — — — 0 1 6
Three-inch deal, planed on one side, ploughed and tongued — — — — 0 1 1
Ditto, planed on both sides — — — — 0 1 3
Ditto, framed, superficial — — — — 0 1 5
Three-inch dresser-top, per ft — — — — 0 1 8

PRICE OF MASON'S WORK.

Portland stone, scapled, at per foot cube — — — — 0 2 6
Sawing ditto, at per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 4
Plain work to ditto, per ft superf. — — — — 0 0 10
Circular plain work, per ft sup. — — — — 0 1 3
Moulded work, strait, per ft — — — — 0 1 0
Circular moulded work, from 1s. 4d. to — — — — 0 1 6
Plain funk work, at per ft — — — — 0 1 0
Sunk joggling, per ft run — — — — 0 0 4
Grooving, per ft run — — — — 0 0 3
Cutting frets, per ft run — — — — 0 2 6
Portland stone coping, 13 inches wide and 3 inches thick in front, 1 inch and ½ thick behind, throated, cramped, and run with lead, at per ft superficial — — — — 0 2 0
Portland stone sinks, 6 or 7 inches thick, at per ft superficial 3s. 6d. or — — — — 0 4 0
Portland stone balustrades, 1 foot 8 inches long, about 4 inches and ½ or 5 inches diameter, and joggled in at each end, each 1l. 8s. or — — — — 1 10 0
Portland stone paving, in strait courses, 1 inch and ½ thick, per ft superficial — — — — 0 1 8
Ditto, 2 inches thick — — — — 0 1 10
Ditto octagon and black dots, per ft superf. — — — — 0 2 2
Yorkshire paving, per ft superficial — — — — 0 0 9
Black and white marble squares, in paving, at per ft superficial — — — — 0 2 10
New Purbeck paving, squared in strait courses — — — — 0 1 0
Ditto, laid in tarras, per ft superf. — — — — 0 1 0
Holes cut for iron work, each — — — — 0 0 2
Ditto, laid in mortar — — — — 0 0 10
Mortice-holes made square, each 2 or 3 inches — — — — 0 0 4
Larger ditto, each — — — — 0 0 8
Holes cut 7 or 8 inches deep, and 5 or 6 inches square, each — — — — 0 2 0
Portland

ESTIMATE OF PRICES, &c.

	l.	s.	d.
Portland stone-chimney-pieces and slabs, not less than 1 inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ thick, per ft superficial	0	1	9
Ditto, 2 inches thick	0	2	0
Ditto, 2 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ thick	0	2	4
Slit Ryegate stone hearths and covings, at per ft superficial	0	1	2
Whole ditto,	0	1	8
Purple marble covings, 2 inches thick, per ft sup.	0	6	0
Black marble ditto, 3 inches thick,	0	7	6

Veined Marble Chimneys.

	l.	s.	d.
Veined marble, per foot cube	1	0	0
Plain work to ditto,	0	3	6
Ditto, moulded work	0	7	0
Veined marble slabs, jambs, mantles, &c. not less than 1 inch $\frac{1}{2}$ thick, per ft superf.	0	5	0
Egyptian marble mantles and jambs, at per ft sup.	0	12	6
New dove marble, per ft	0	7	0
Ditto, inch slab	0	5	0
New purple marble, per ft	0	6	0
Black and yellow plinths, per ft cube	1	15	0
Plain work to ditto, per ft superf.	0	5	0
Sunk work to ditto, at per ft	0	9	0
Ditto, plain jambs and manile, at per ft superf.	0	8	0
Statuary-marble, per foot cube	1	10	0
Plain work to ditto, per ft superficial	0	3	9
Moulded work to ditto,	0	7	0
Ditto, circular work, per ft	0	10	0
New inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ statuary slabs, jambs, and mantle, per ft	0	8	0
New bastard statuary, per ft	0	6	0
Sawing statuary marble, per ft	0	1	0
Jasper-marble in vencering, per foot superficial, from 1 <i>l. 5s.</i> to	1	10	0
Sienna-marble in veneering, per ft sup. 1 <i>5s.</i> to	0	18	0

Painting.

	l.	s.	d.
Painting once in oil, per yard	0	0	2
Outside painting three times in oil, per yard	0	0	8
Inside new work common colours, per yard	0	0	6
If extraordinary colours, as olive, &c. per yd	0	0	8
Prepared Prussian-blue, per yard	0	0	10
Greens, per yard	0	1	0
Sash-frames done twice in oil, each 9 <i>d.</i> or	0	0	10
Sash-squares, per dozen, 9 <i>d.</i> or	0	0	10
Window-lights, three times in oil, each	0	0	4
Casements, each	0	0	4
Iron-bars, each	0	0	1
Cloak-pins, twice in oil, per foot run	0	0	1
Sash-frames, three times in oil, each	0	1	0
Ditto, sash-squares, per dozen	0	1	0
Stucco, three times in oil, per yard	0	0	8
Ditto, four times in oil, per yard	0	0	10
Ditto, and sanded, per yard	0	1	0
Fine flat white, four times in oil, at per yard	0	1	0
Sash-squares, dead white, per dozen	0	1	3
Mahogany-grained, per yard	0	1	0
Ditto, and varnished, per yard	0	1	2

Glaſier's Work.

	l.	s.	d.
Newcastle crown, per foot superficial	0	1	2
Best London crown, per foot	0	1	4
Crown-glaſs, in broad lead cemented, per ft	0	1	0

Plumber's Work.

	l.	s.	d.
Lead to gutters, flats, &c. per cwt.	1	1	0
Ditto, folder, per pound	0	0	9
Ditto, per cwt.	4	4	0
Milled lead for hips, flashings, &c. per cwt.	1	2	0
Three-quarter pipe, per yard	0	2	4
Inch ditto	0	3	4
Inch and quarter ditto	0	3	6
Inch and half ditto	0	4	8
Two-inch ditto	0	6	4
Three-inch and half rain-water pipe, from 2 <i>s. 4d.</i> to	0	2	8

Blacksmith's Work, done by Weight.

	l.	s.	d.
All sorts of hammered work, as chimney-bars, stays, upright window-bars, shutter-bars, pump-work bolts, faddle-bars, cramps, hold-fasts, dogs, gudgeons, and all black-work of the same kind, from 4 <i>d.</i> per pound to	0	0	4 <i>1</i>
Casements, cross window-bars filed, and all such work, from 4 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound to	0	0	6

	l.	s.	d.
Large screw-bolts and nuts, at per pound	0	0	6
Iron-doors and shutters, from 10 <i>d.</i> per pound to	0	1	0

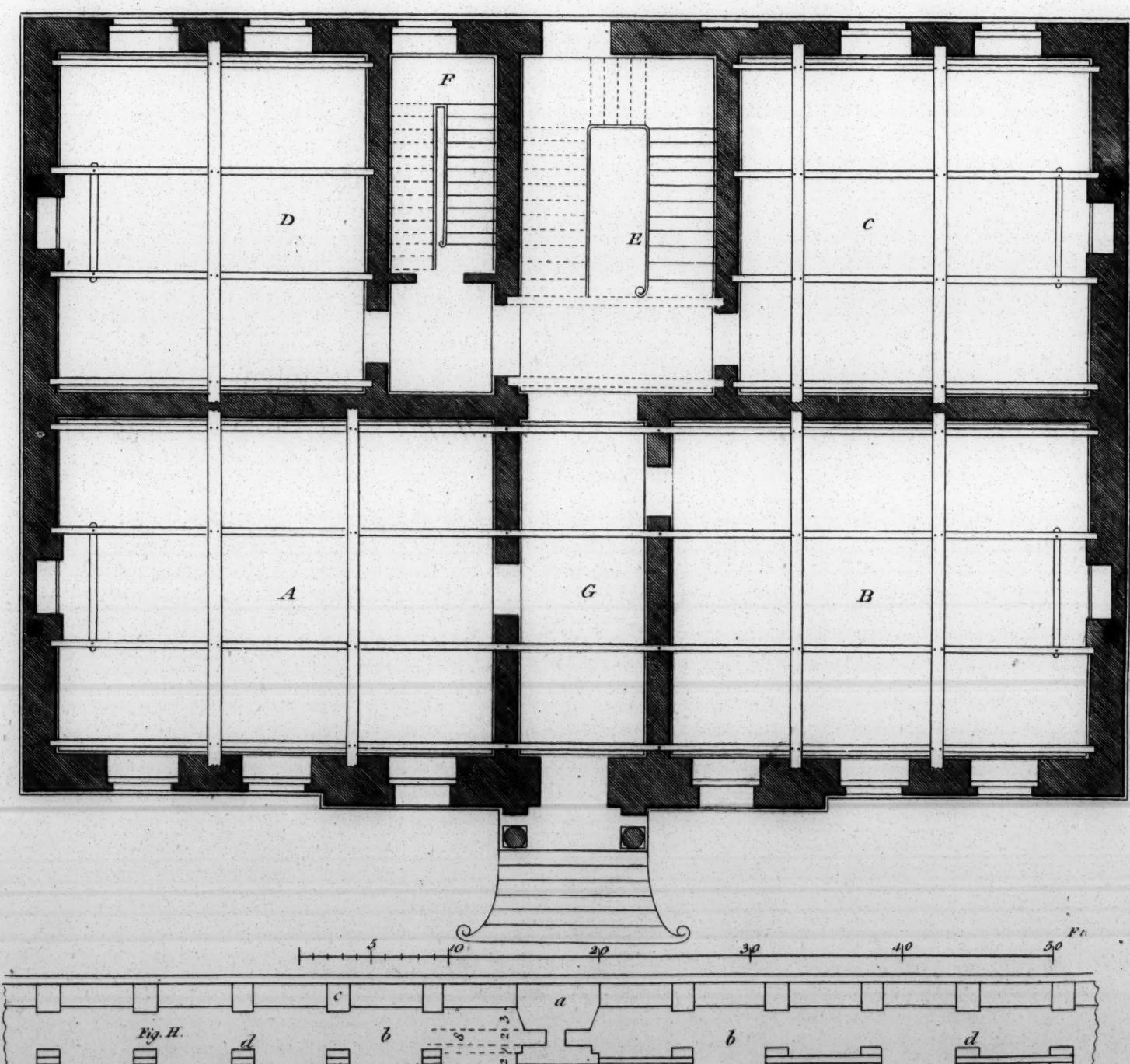
Weight of square Iron Bars one Foot in Length, very useful for estimating Iron Work.

Width in Inches.	Thickness.	lb. q. oz.
$\frac{3}{8}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
$\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 3	3 1 2
$\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	4 0 2
1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0
$\frac{9}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
$\frac{11}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	7 0 1
$\frac{13}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{15}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{17}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{19}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1
$\frac{21}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
$\frac{23}{8}$	14 0 0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0
$\frac{25}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{27}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0
$\frac{29}{8}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{31}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3
$\frac{33}{8}$	24 2 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
$\frac{35}{8}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{37}{8}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{39}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{41}{8}$	42 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{43}{8}$	44 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{45}{8}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{47}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{49}{8}$	50 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{51}{8}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{53}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
$\frac{55}{8}$	56 0 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0

Plaifſterer's Work.

	l.	s.	d.
Lime and hair mortar on lathing, at per yard	0	0	10
Labour only, from 3 <i>d.</i> to	0	0	3 <i>1</i>
Common rough casting, from 1 <i>s.</i> per yard to	0	1	4
Labour only, from 4 <i>d.</i> to	0	0	5
Setting common ceilings with fine stuff, per yd	0	0	2
Rendering one coat rough, per yard	0	0	3
Ditto and set, per yard 4 <i>d.</i> or	0	0	5
Ditto groins, per yard	0	0	6
Not set, but trowelled smooth for paper	0	0	3 <i>1</i>
Floated rendering on brick-work, per yd 6 <i>d.</i> or	0	0	7
Raised chamfered rustics, per foot superf.	0	0	9
Plain raised fascia, per foot	0	0	6
Counter ceilings on lath, per yard	0	0	7
Floated lath and plaifſter, set, per yard	0	1	1
Ditto, set and white	0	1	2
Ditto, with strong fir-lath and four-penny nails, washed for painters, at per yard	0	1	6
Floated lath and plaifſter, set in plaifſter and putty, per yard	0	1	4
Ditto in groins	0	1	6
Stucco on bricks, per yard	0	1	6
Ditto on lath	0	2	0
Circular ditto	0	2	6
Bead and quirk to quoins, per foot run	0	0	2
Plain mouldings, 5 inches girth, per foot	0	0	5
Circular ditto	0	0	6
Plain plaifſter cornices, per foot superficial	0	0</	

Plate I.



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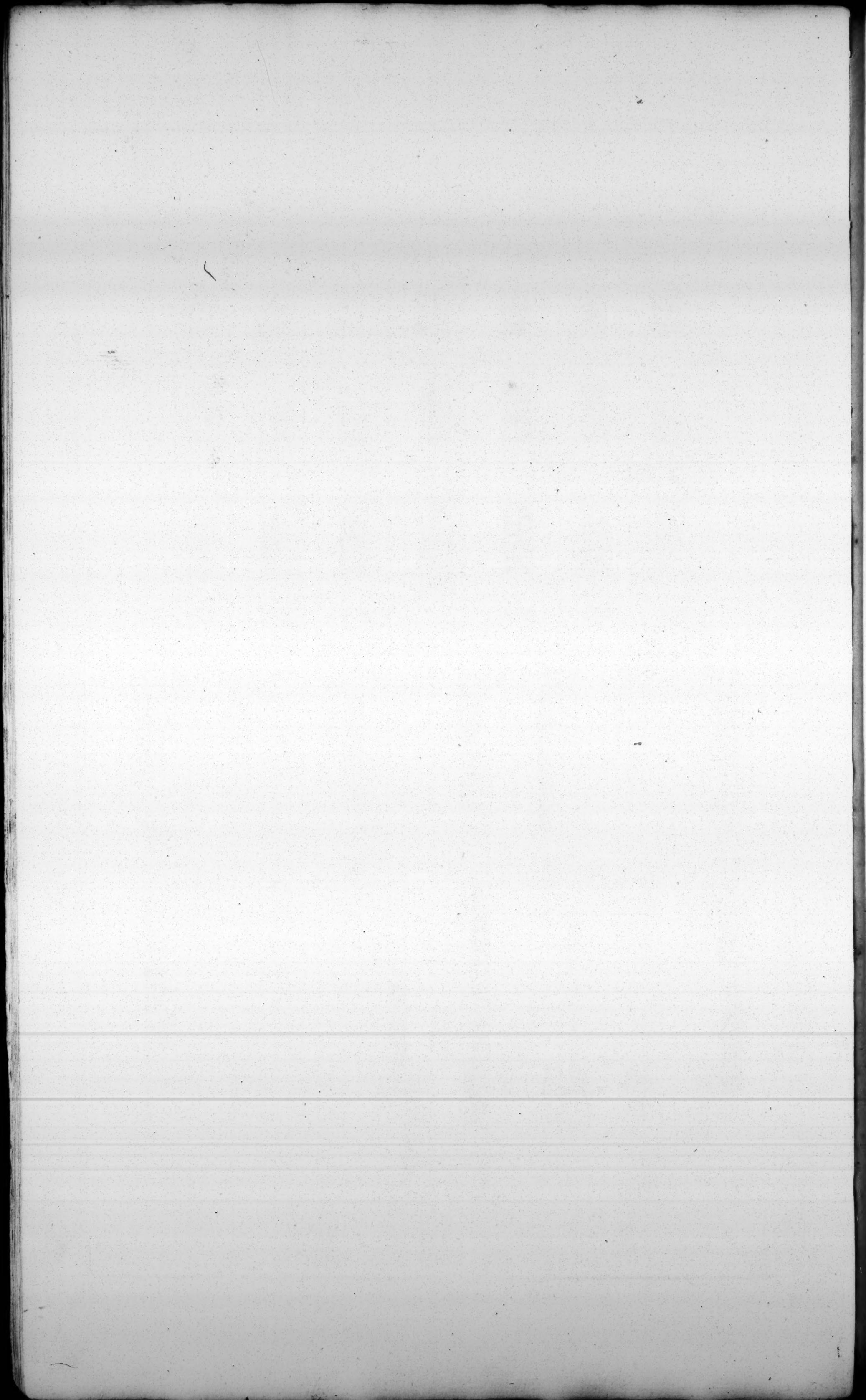
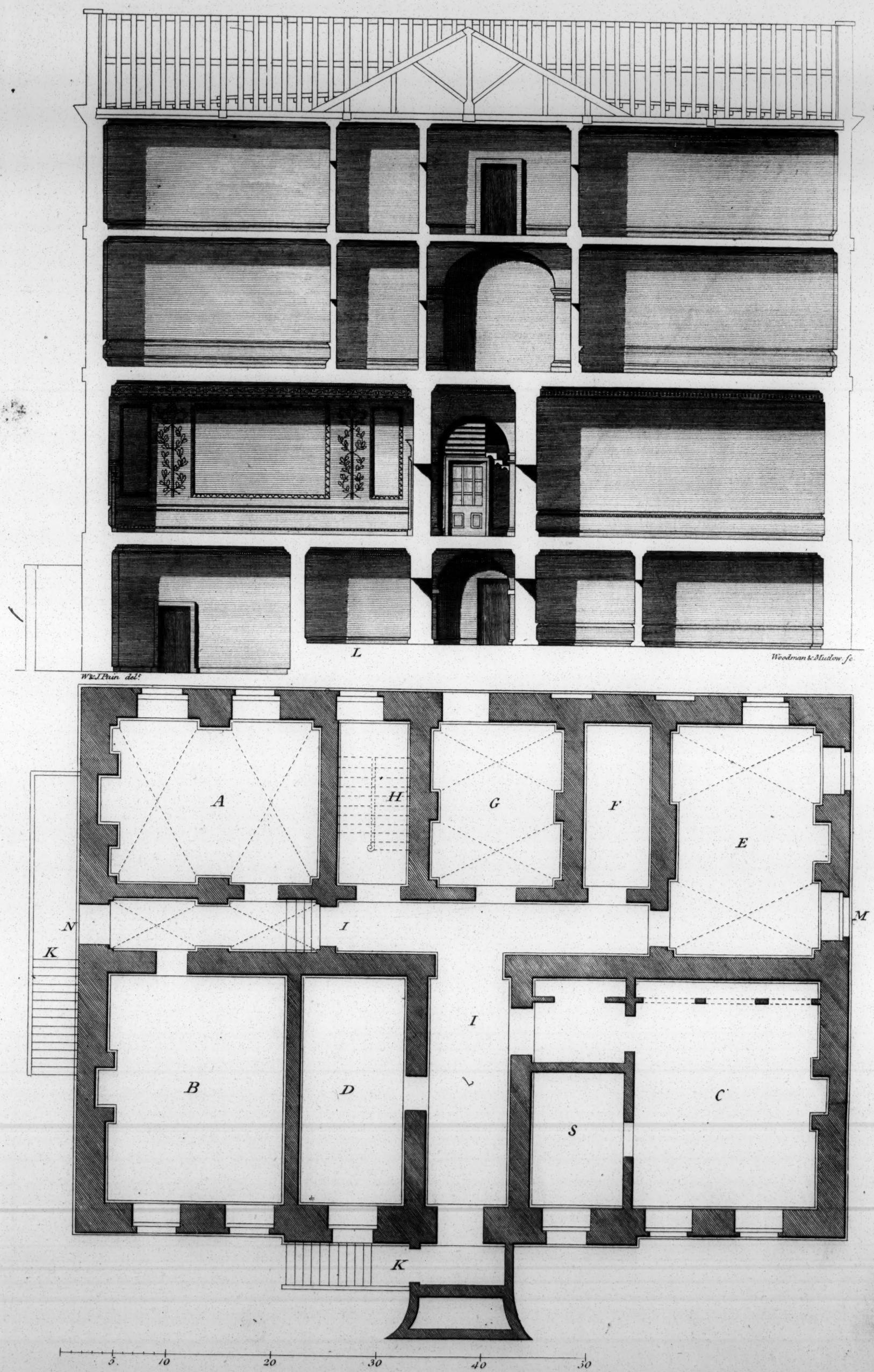


Plate II.



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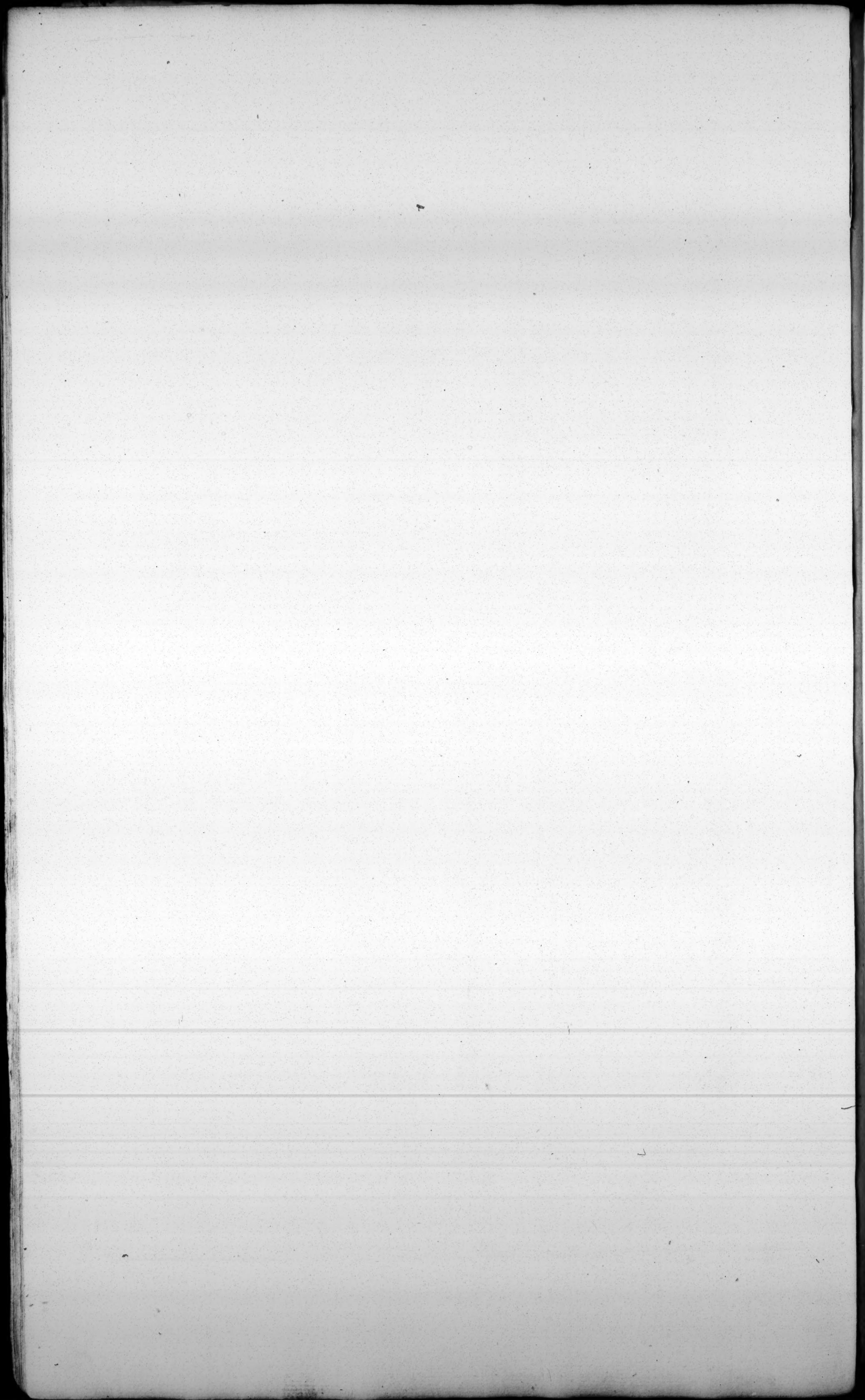
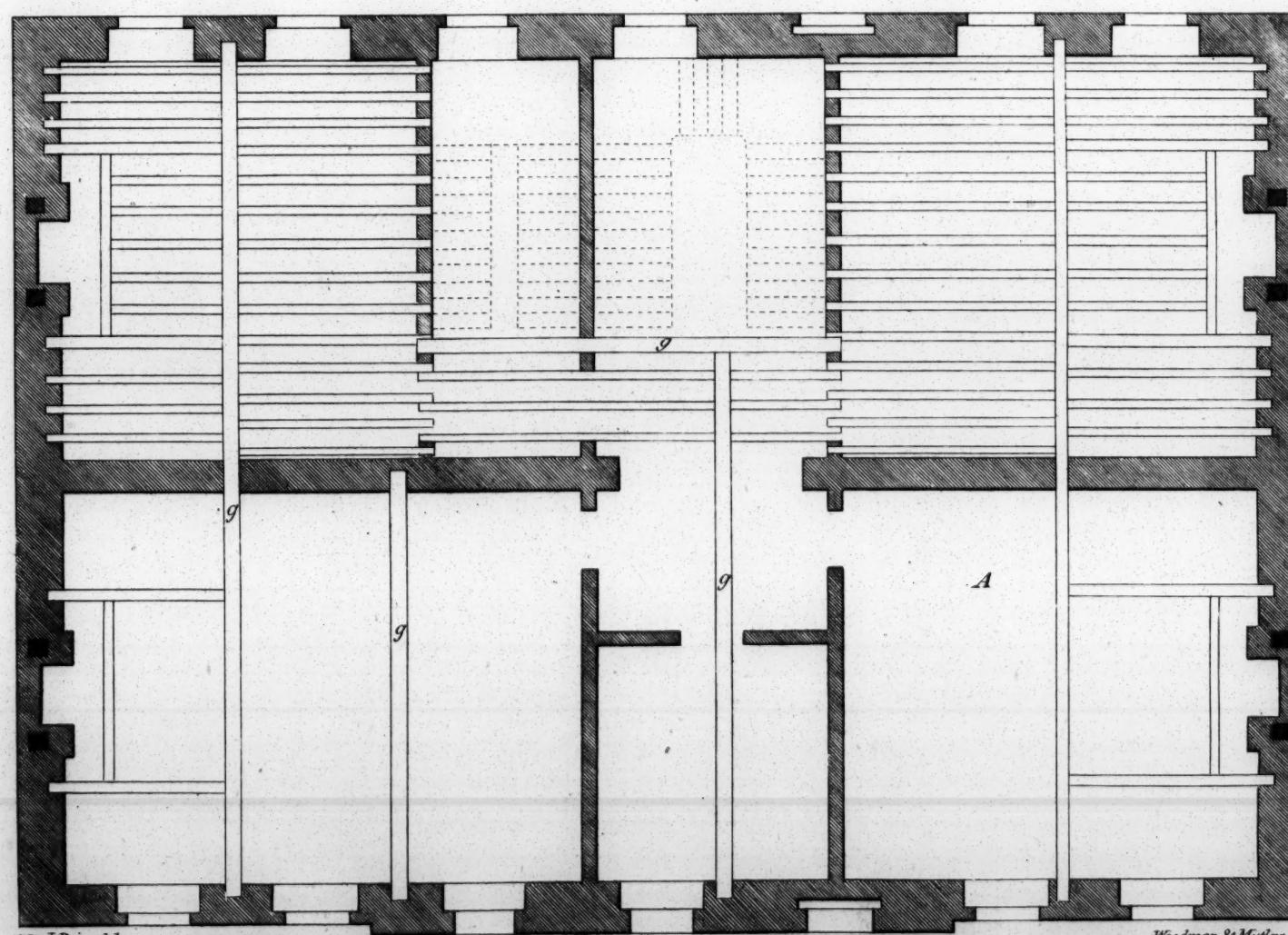
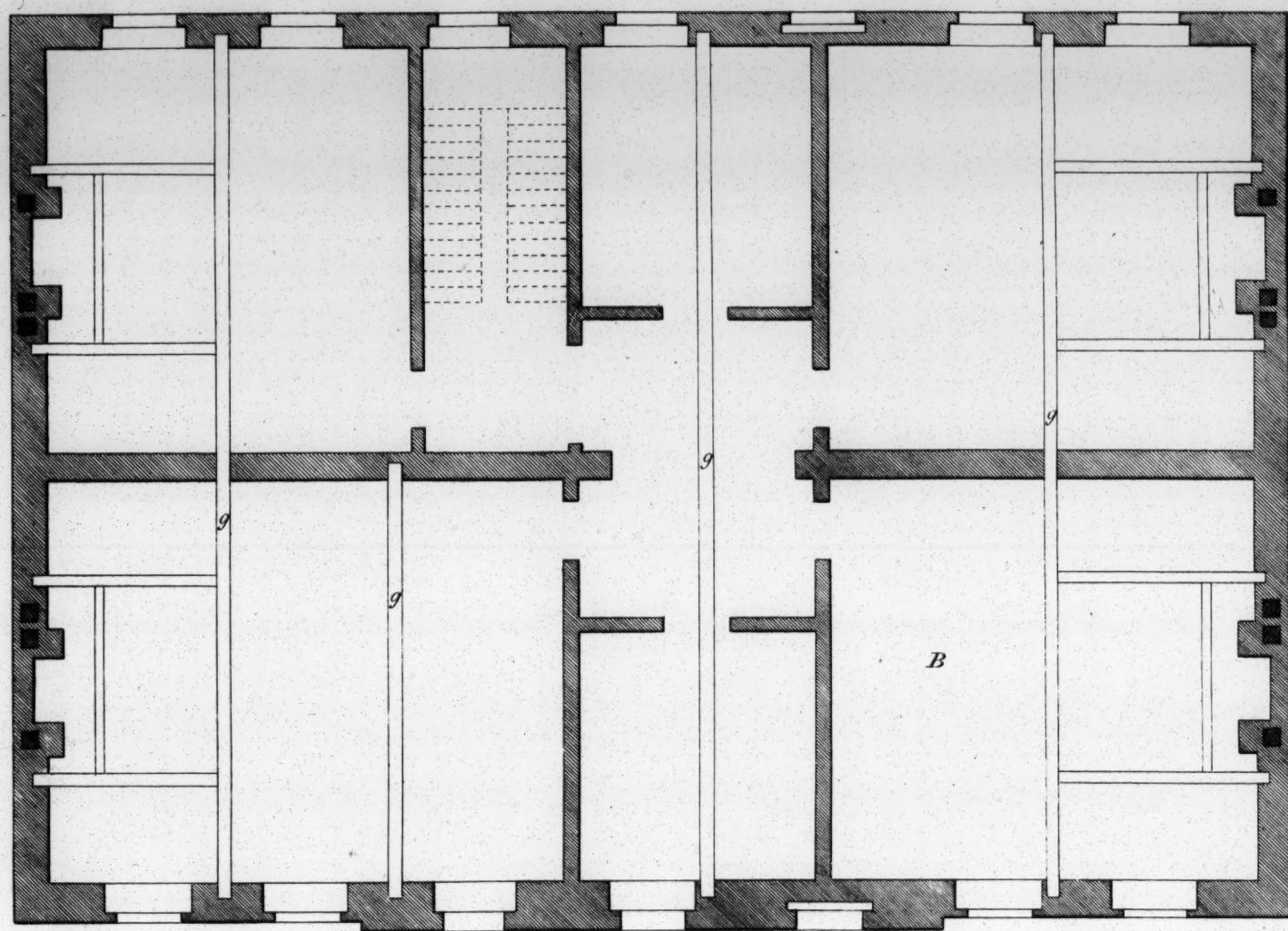
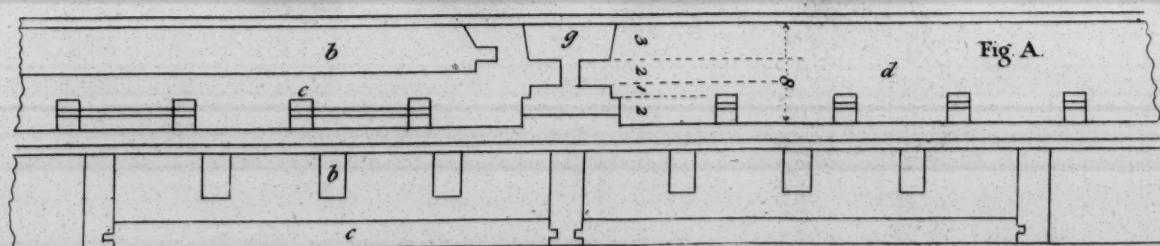


Plate III.



W & J. Pain del.

Woodman & Mardon sc.



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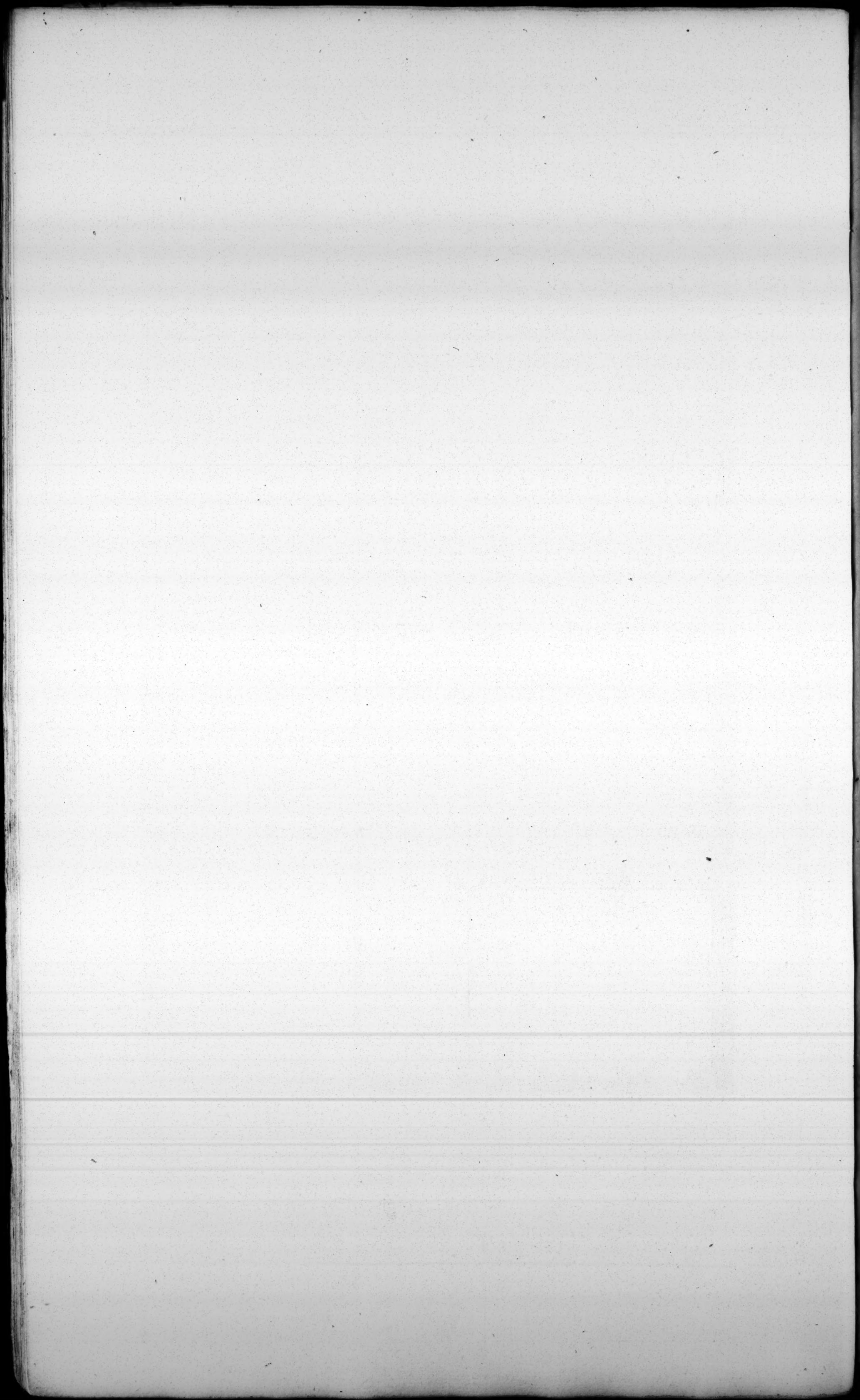
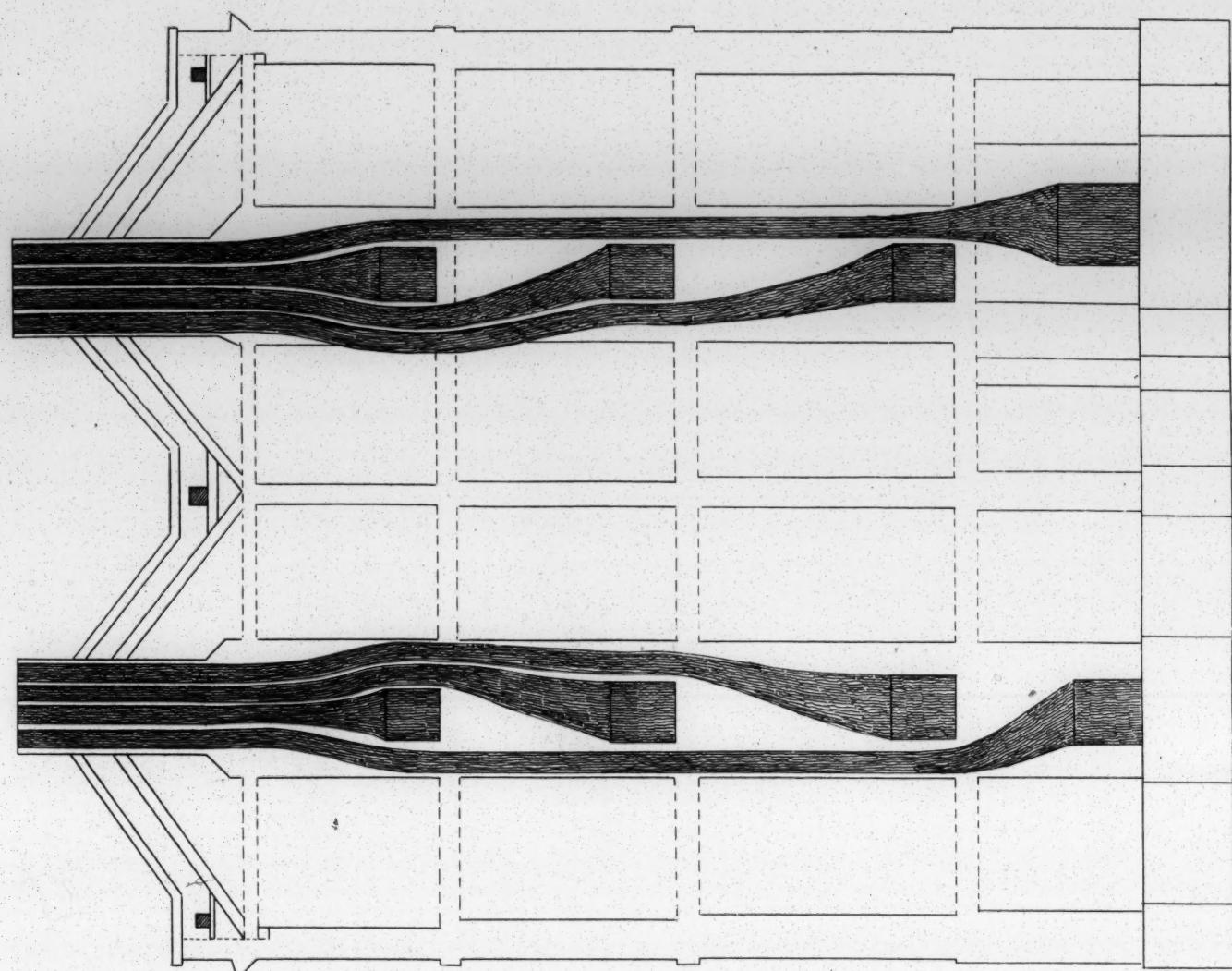


Plate IV



Section of the Flows

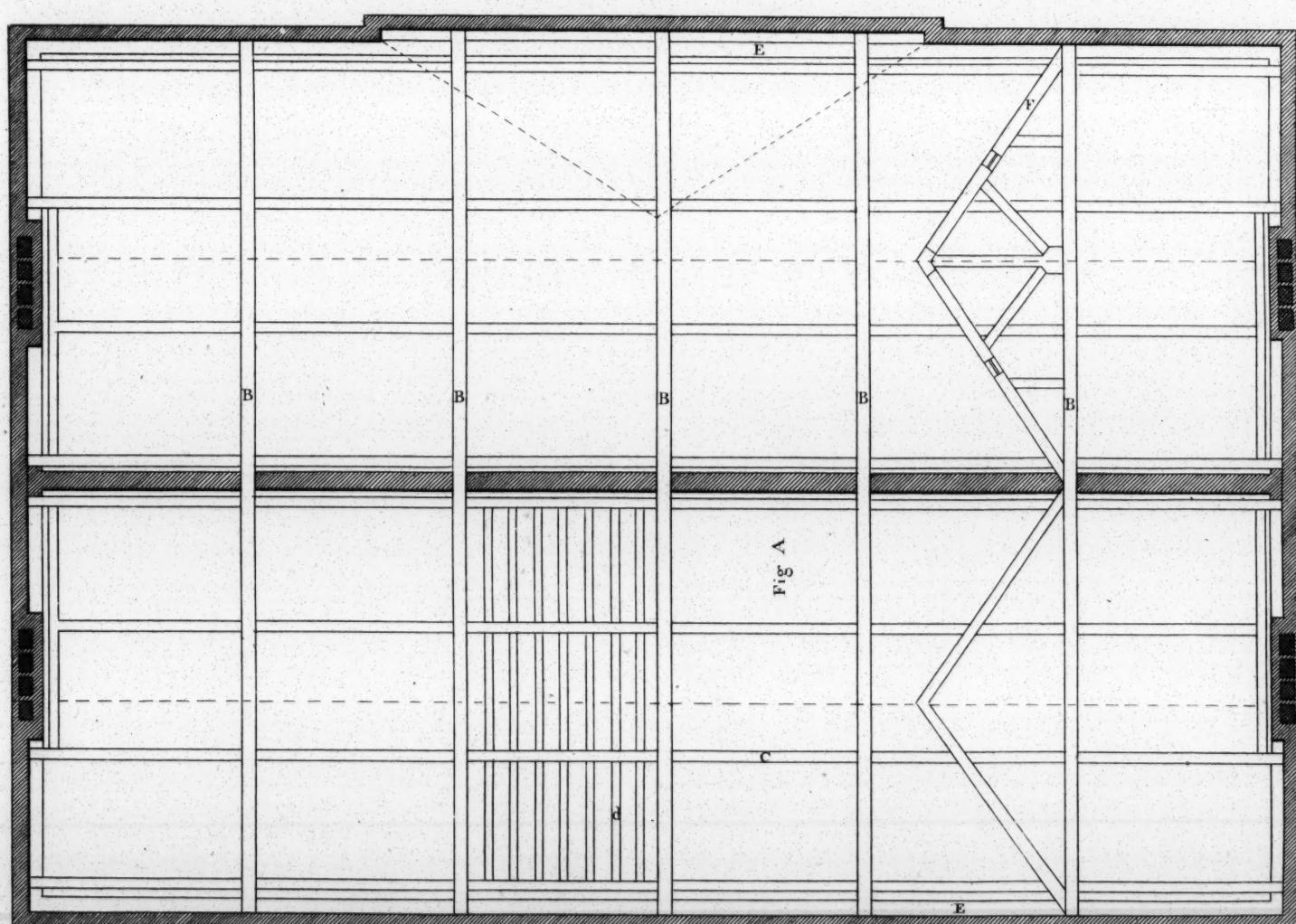


Fig. A

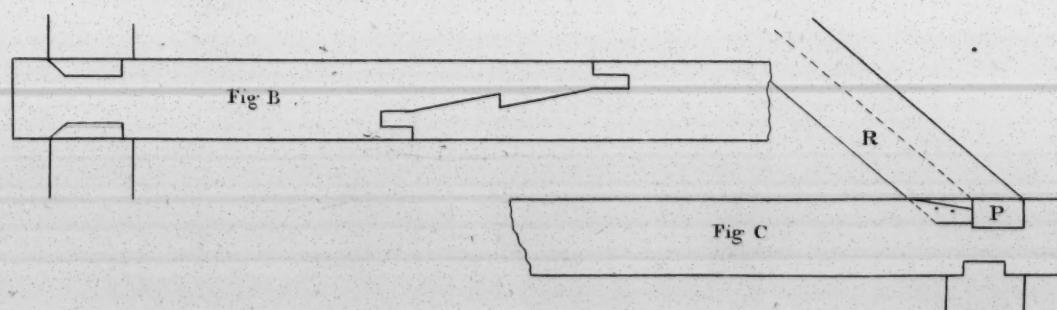
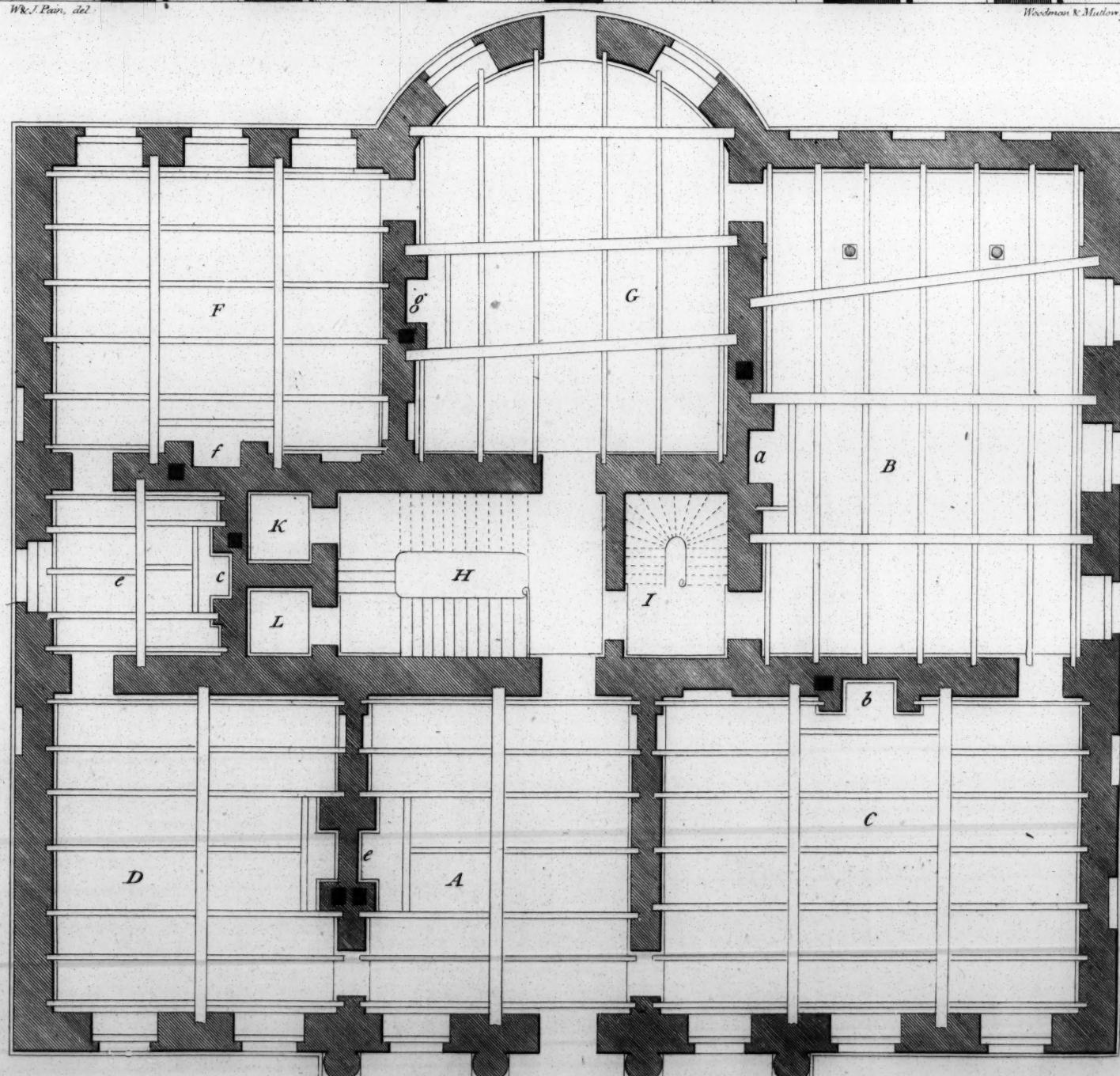
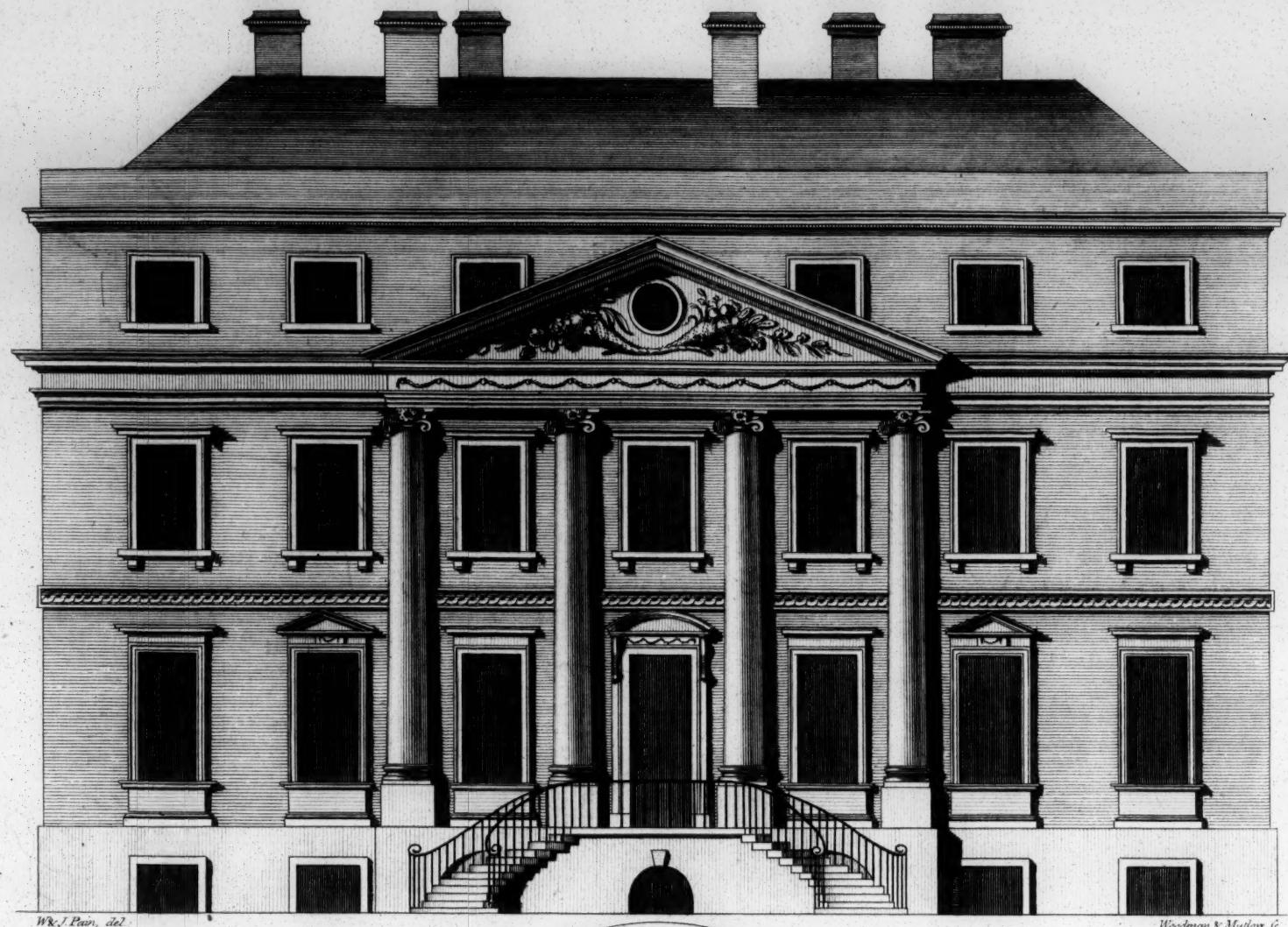
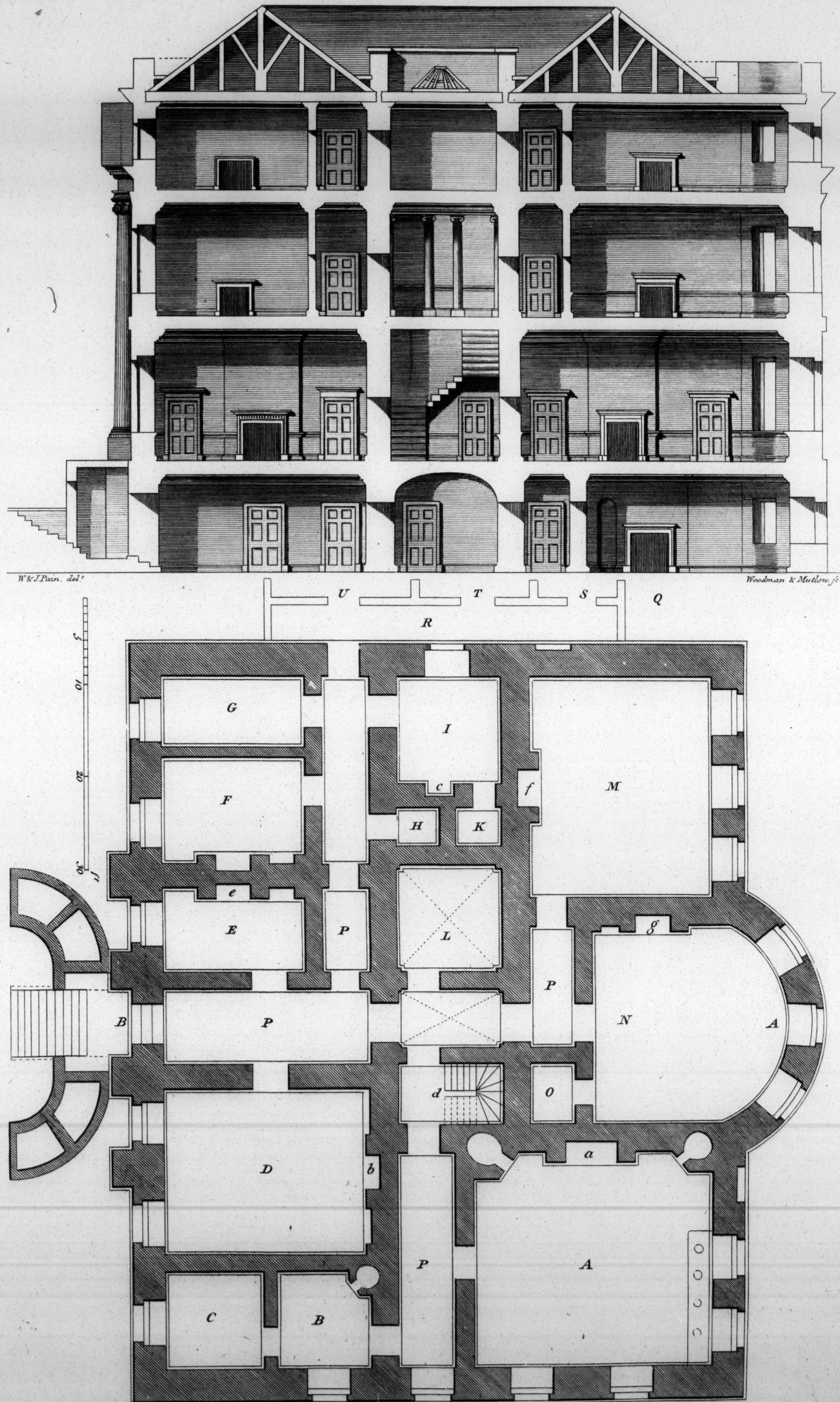


Plate V.



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Plate VI.



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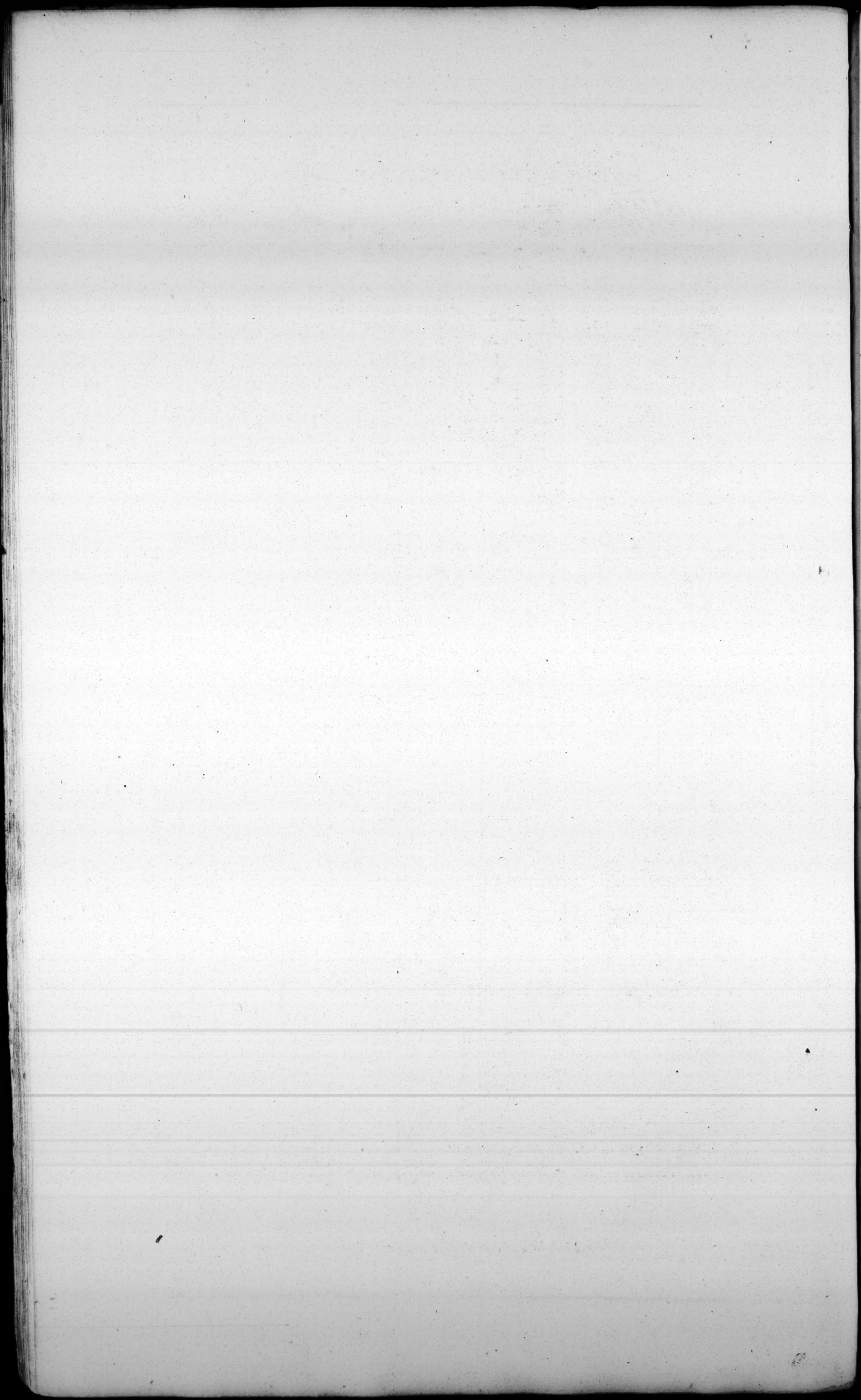
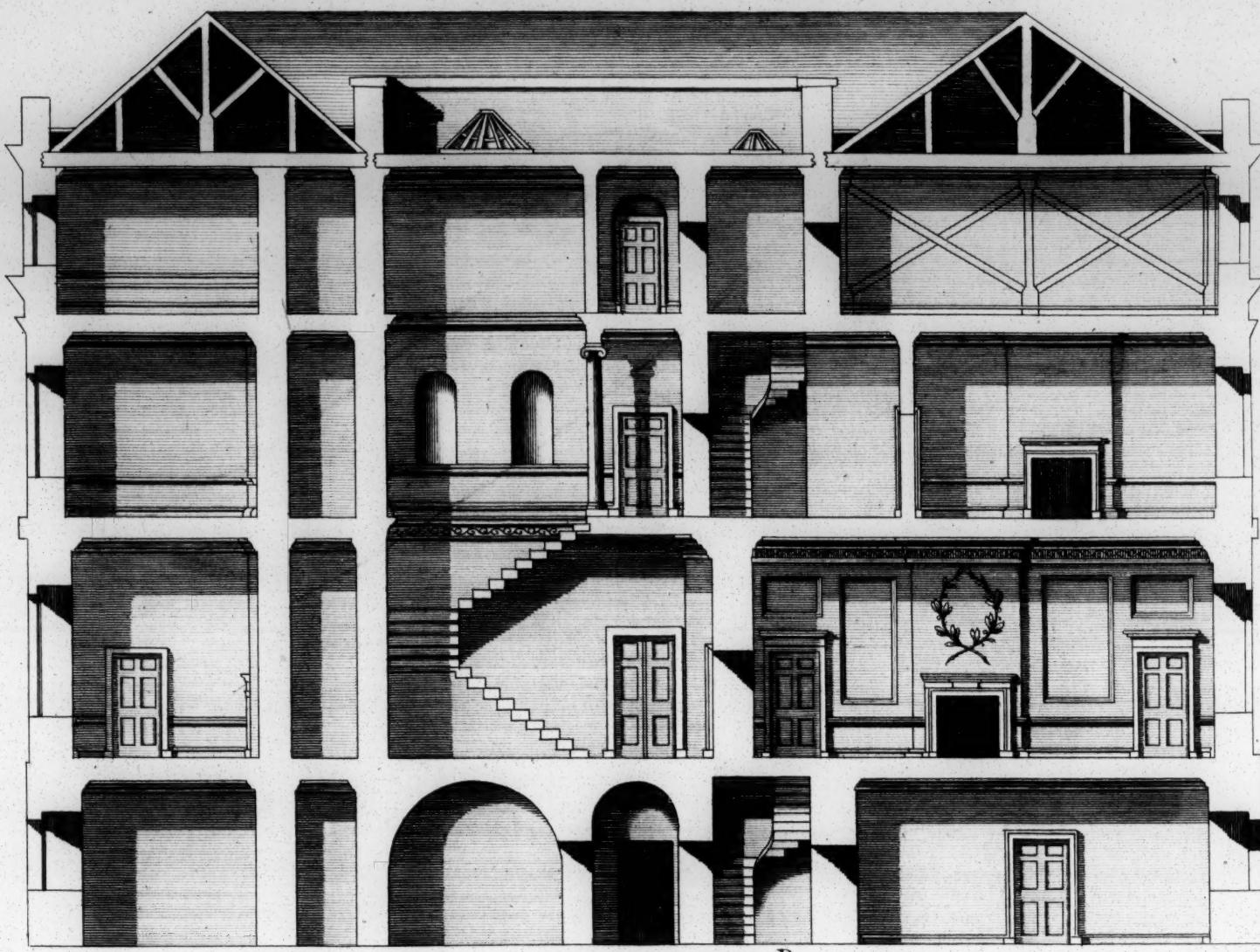
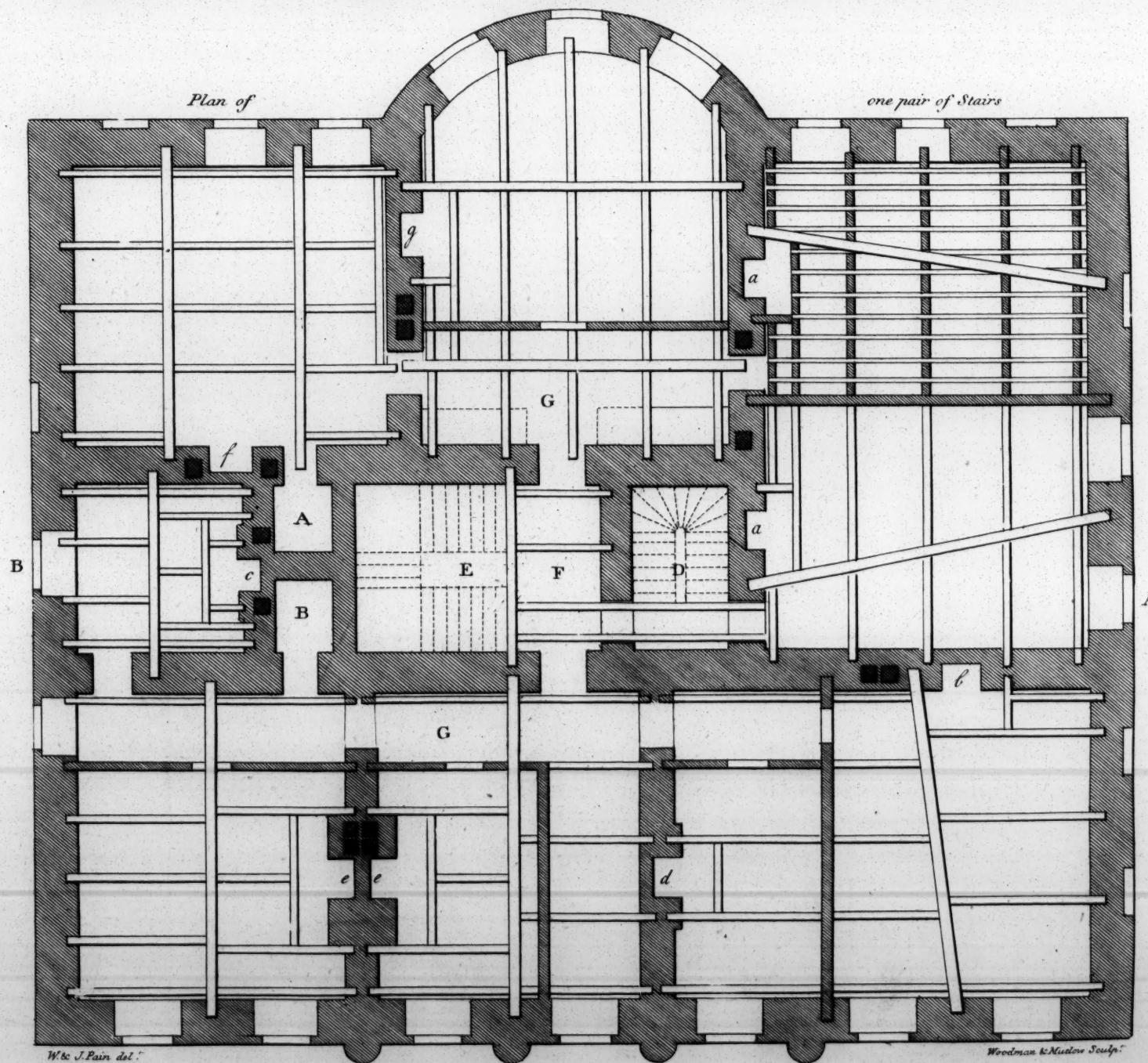


Plate VII



D



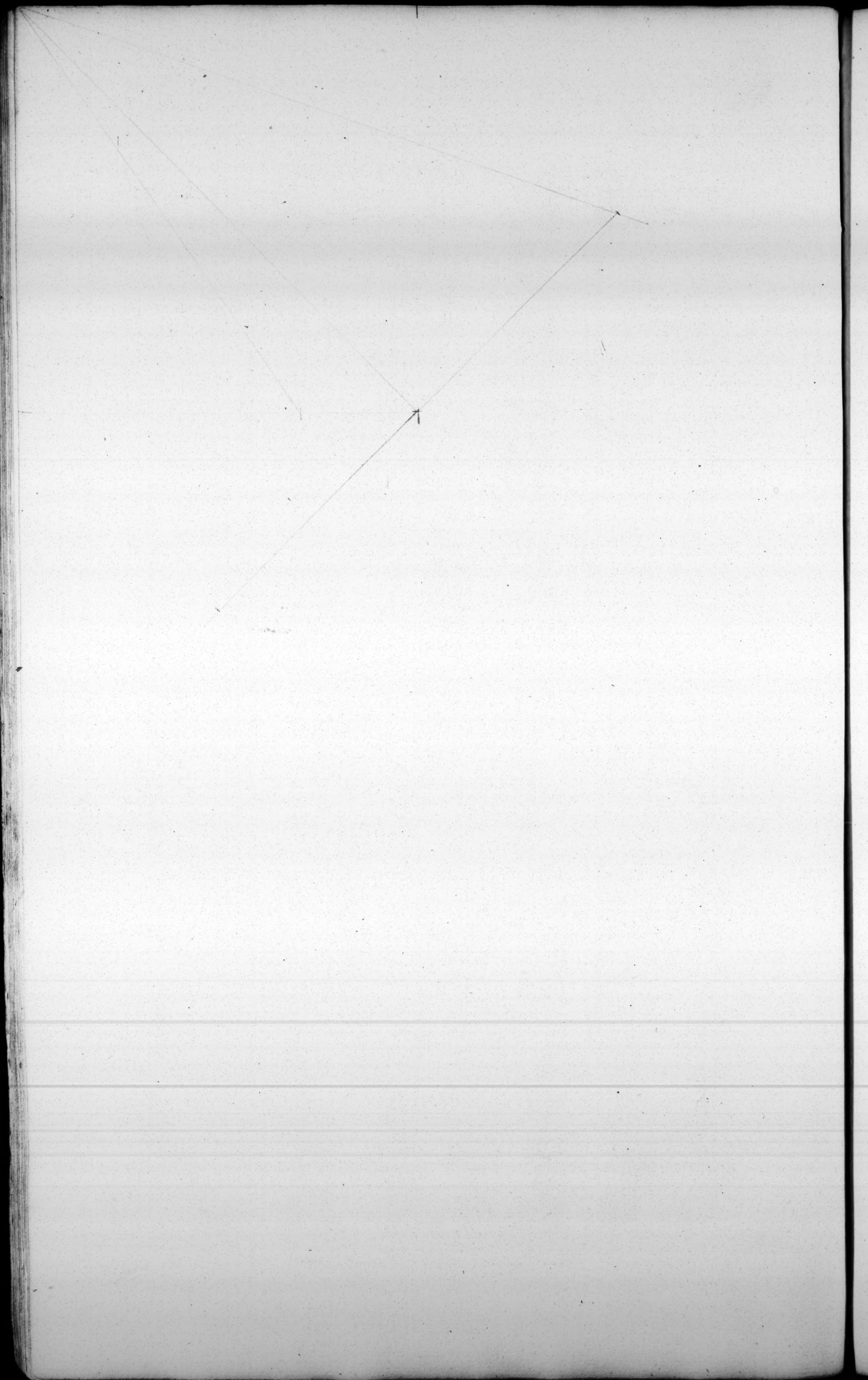
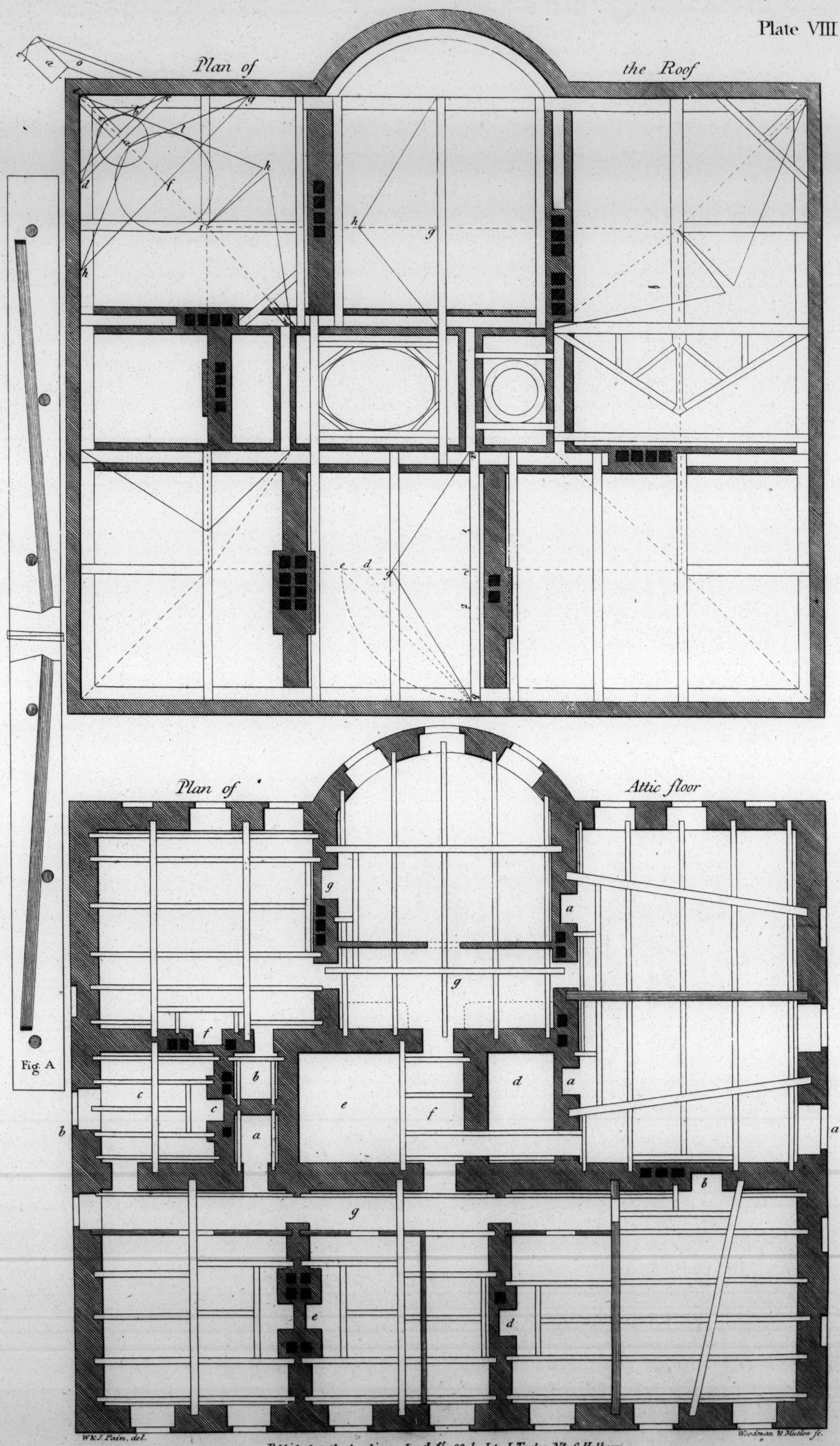


Plate VIII



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Woodman & Muller Jr.

W. & S. Pain, del.

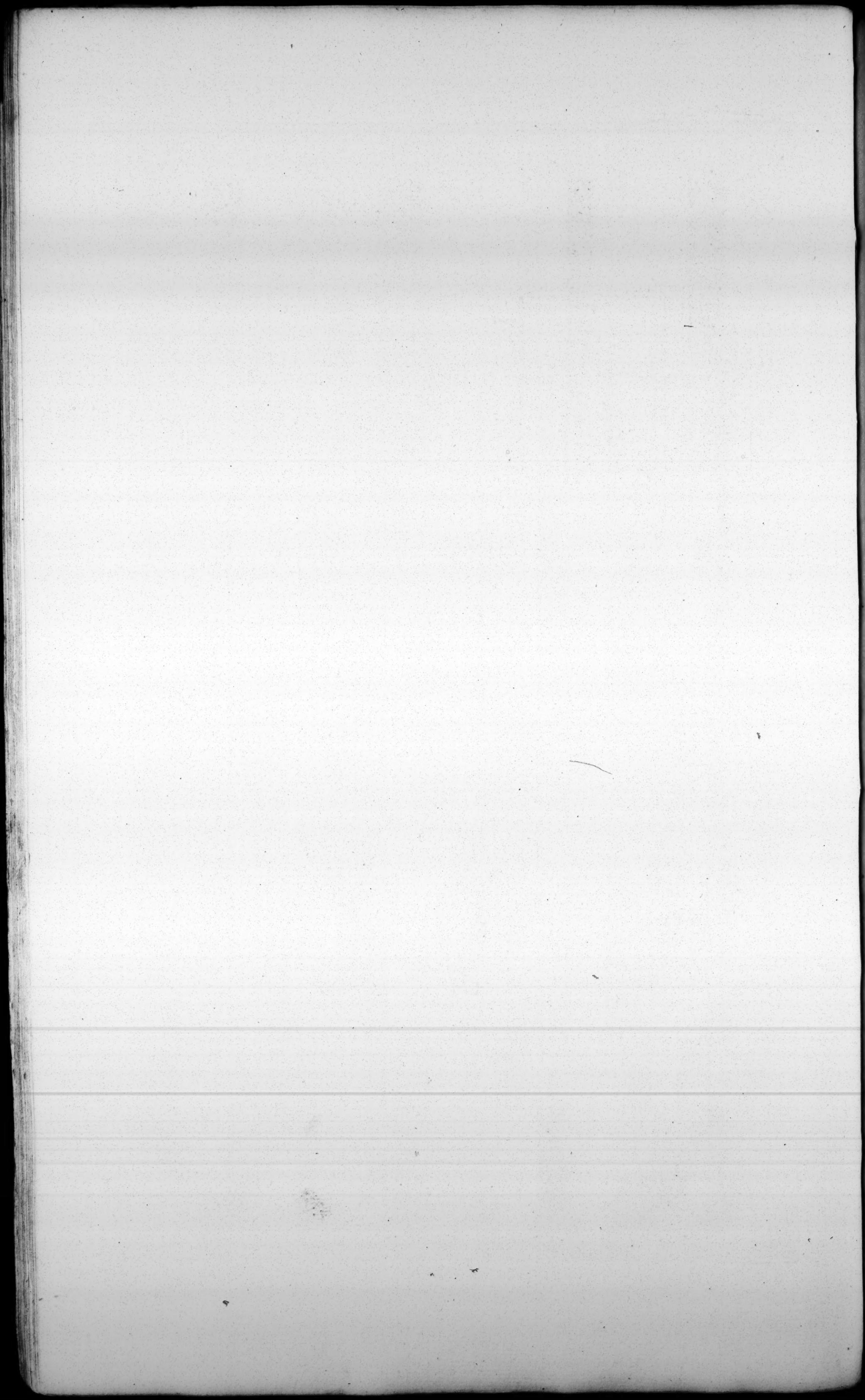
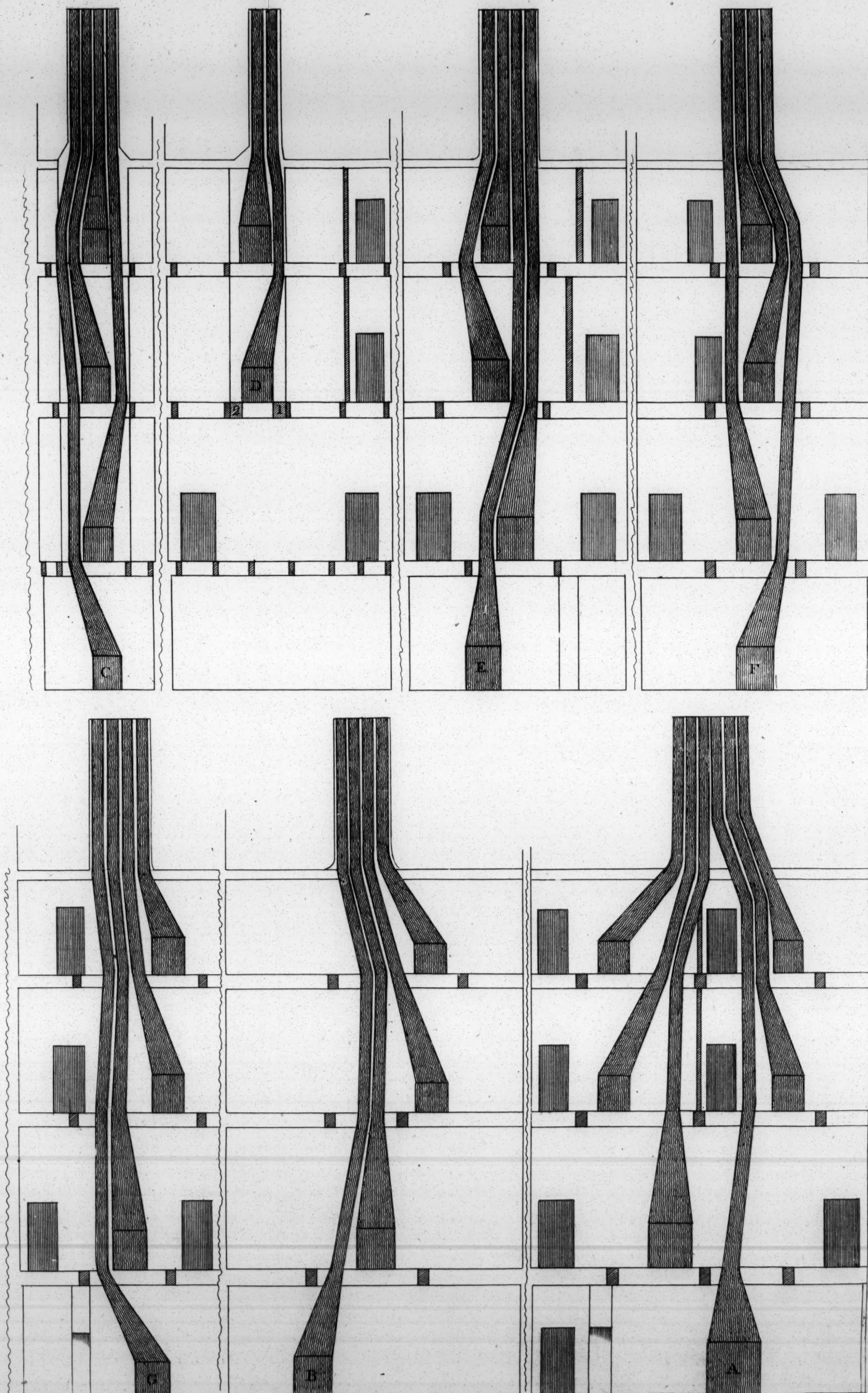


Plate IX



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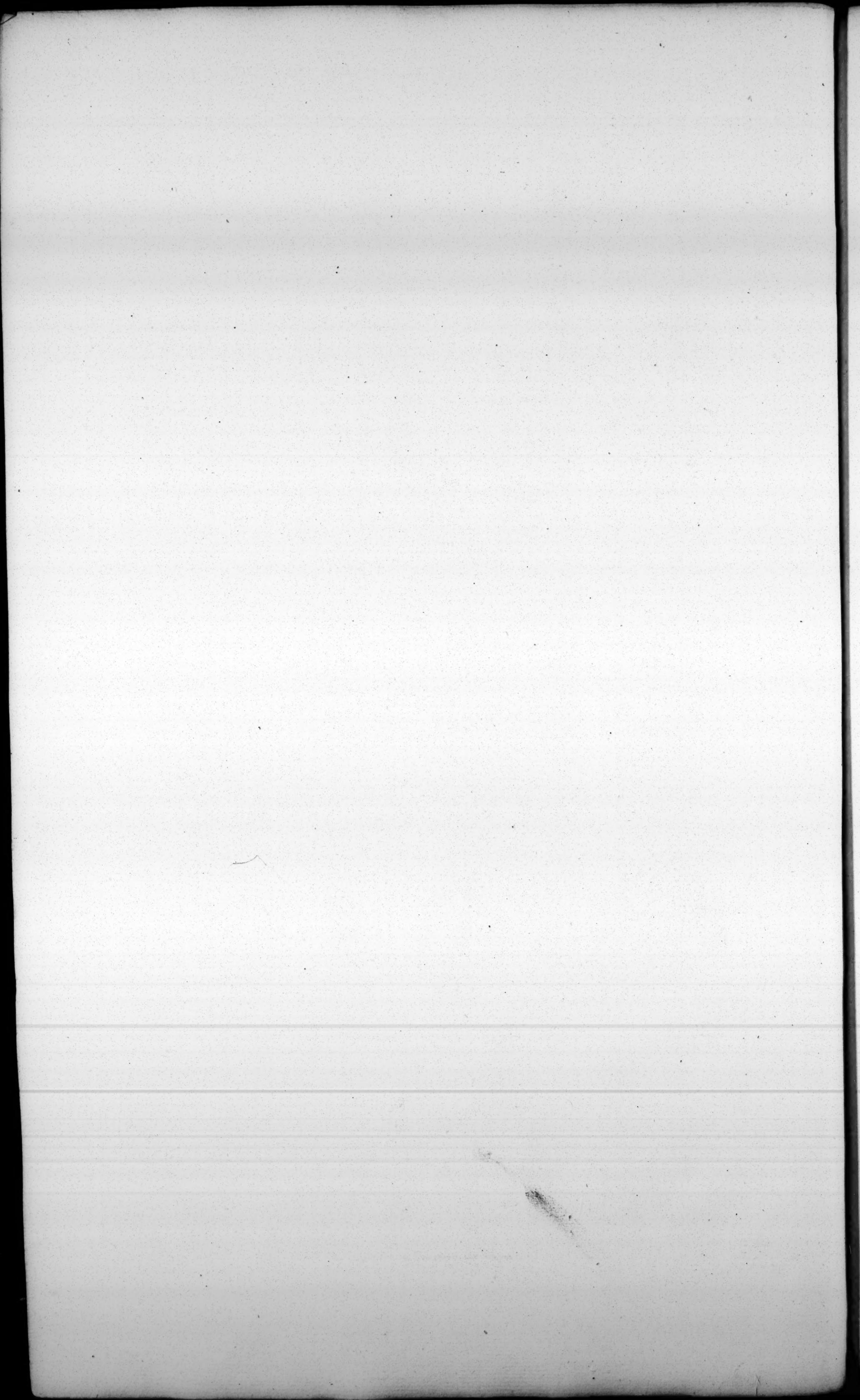
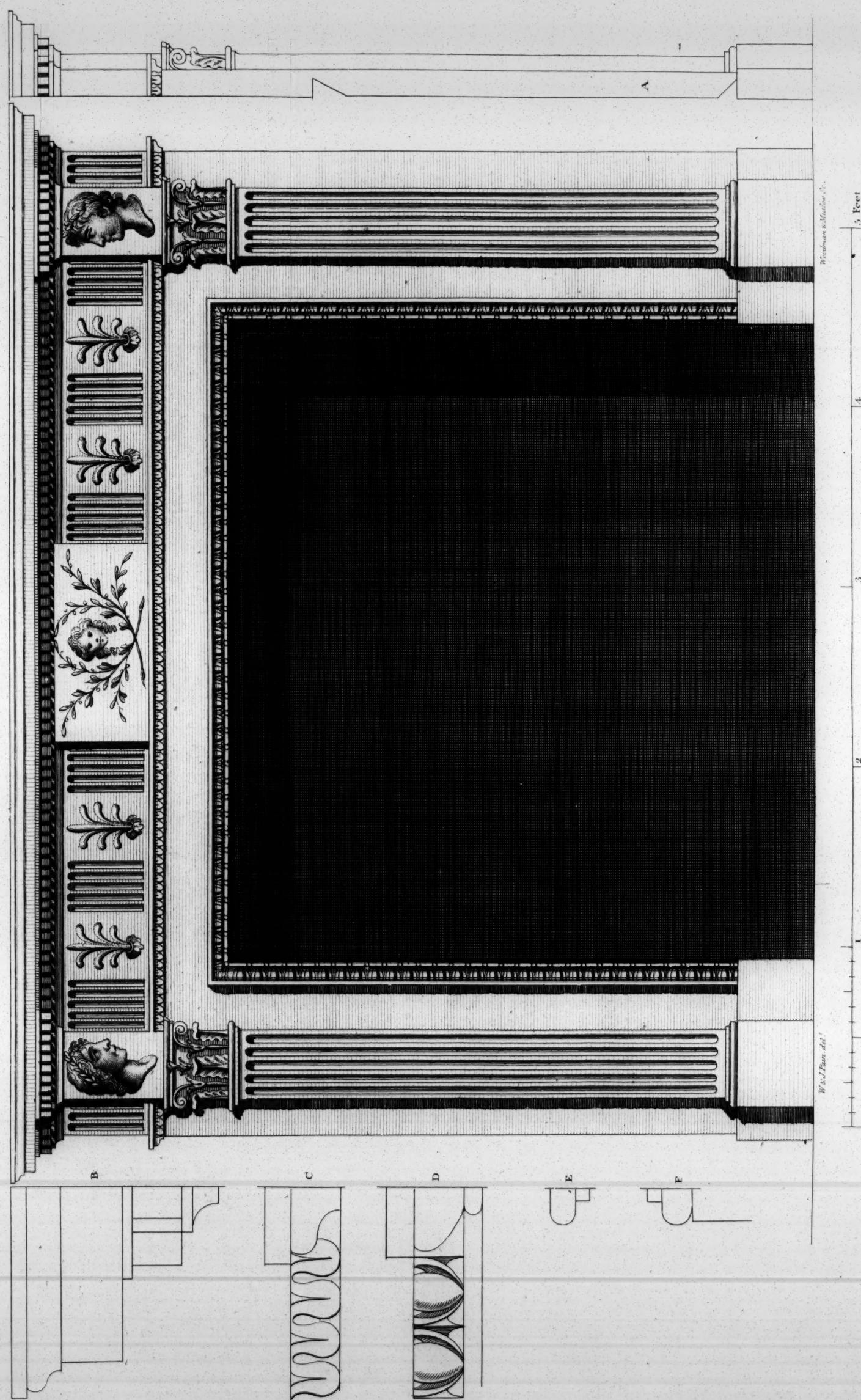


Plate X



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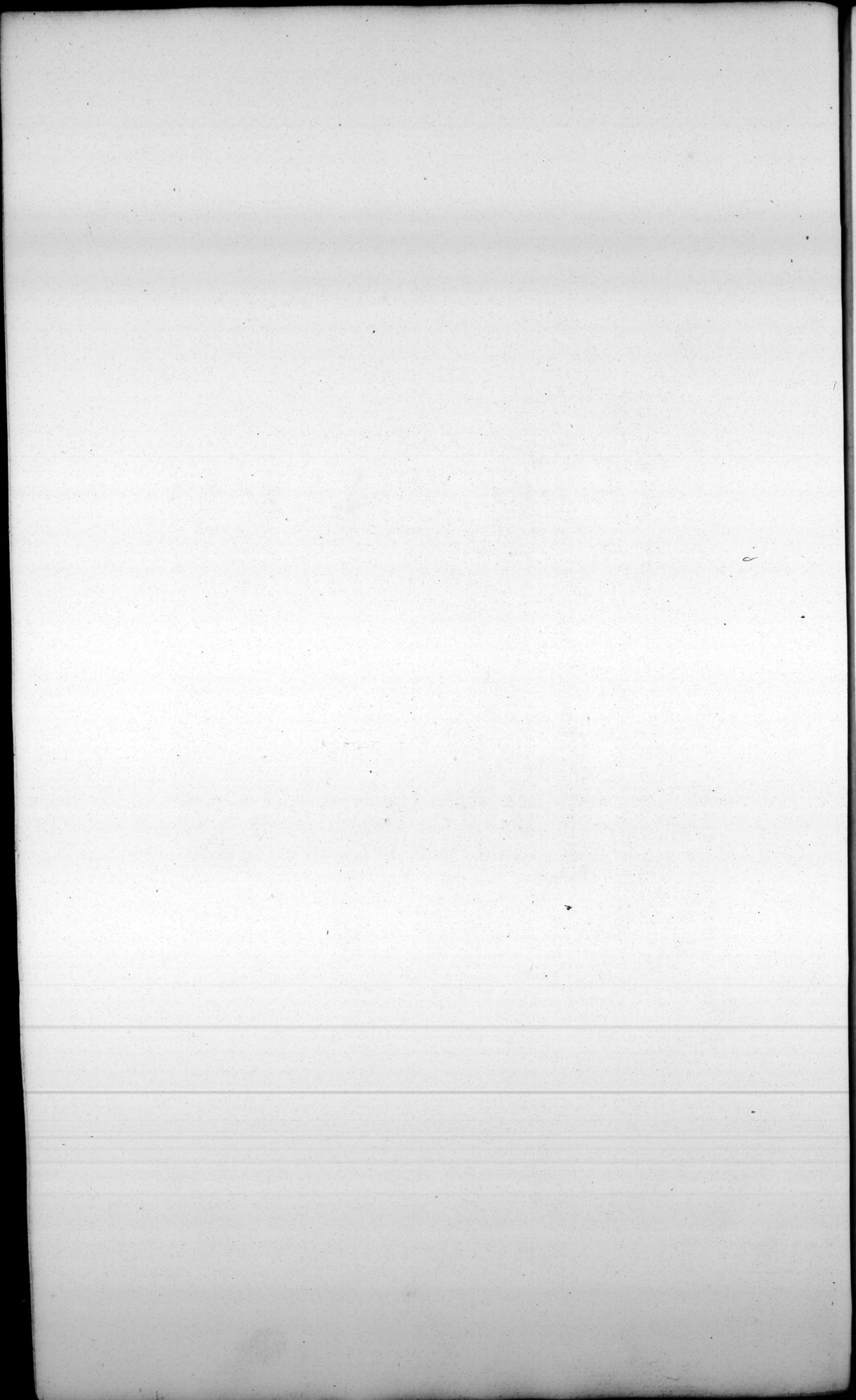
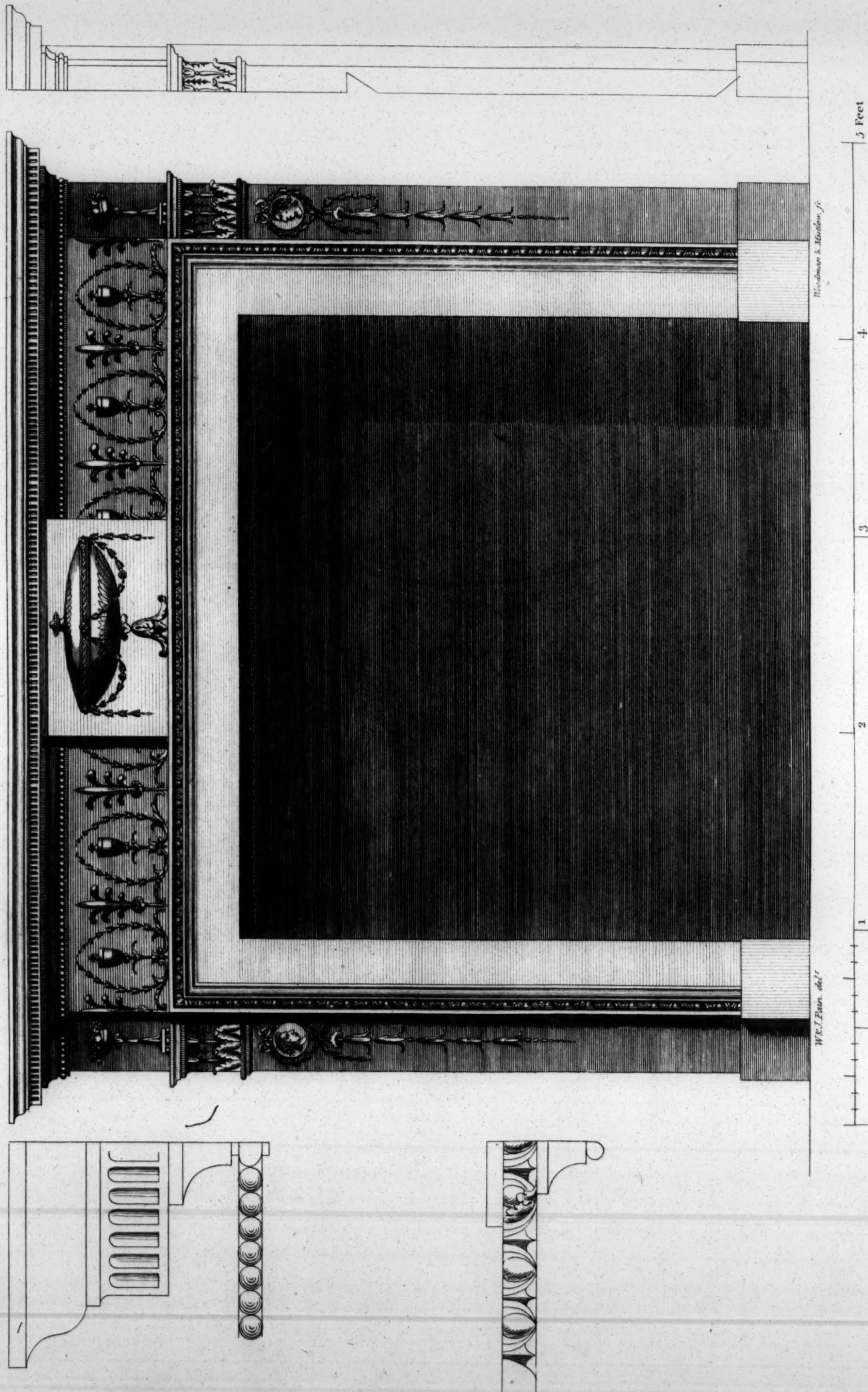


Plate XI



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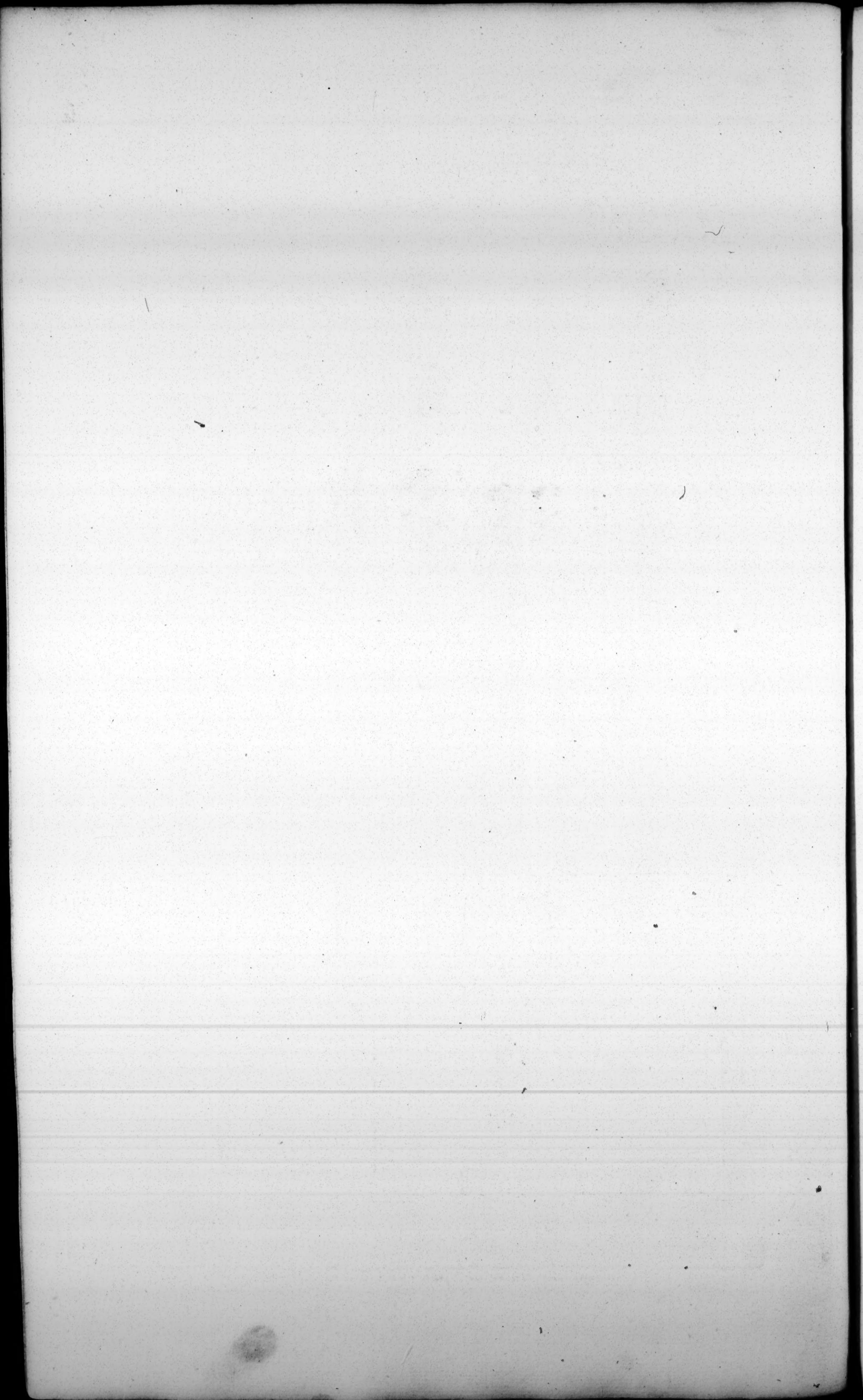
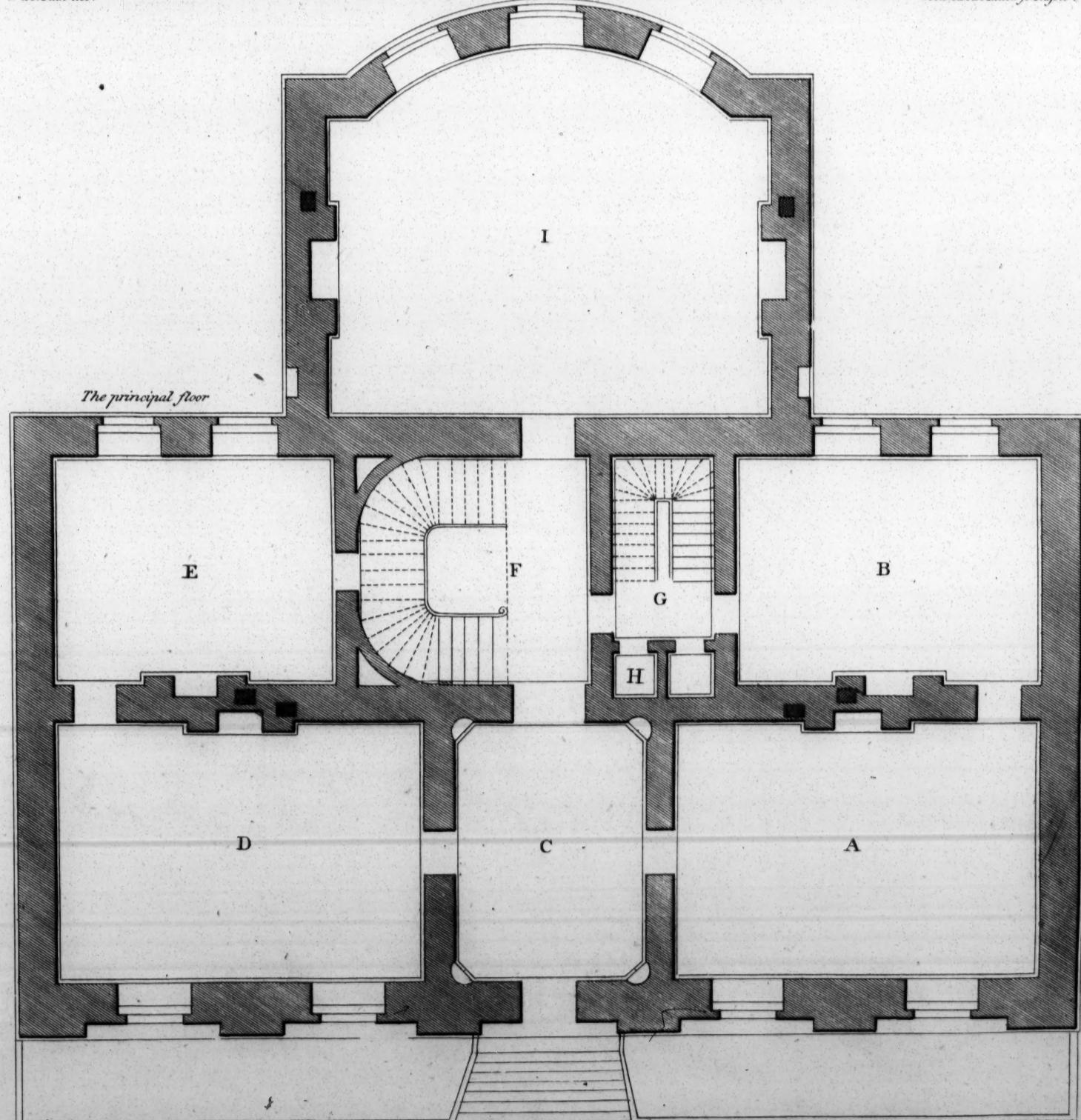


Plate XII



W & J. Pain del.

Woodman & Mutton sc. Rijet C.



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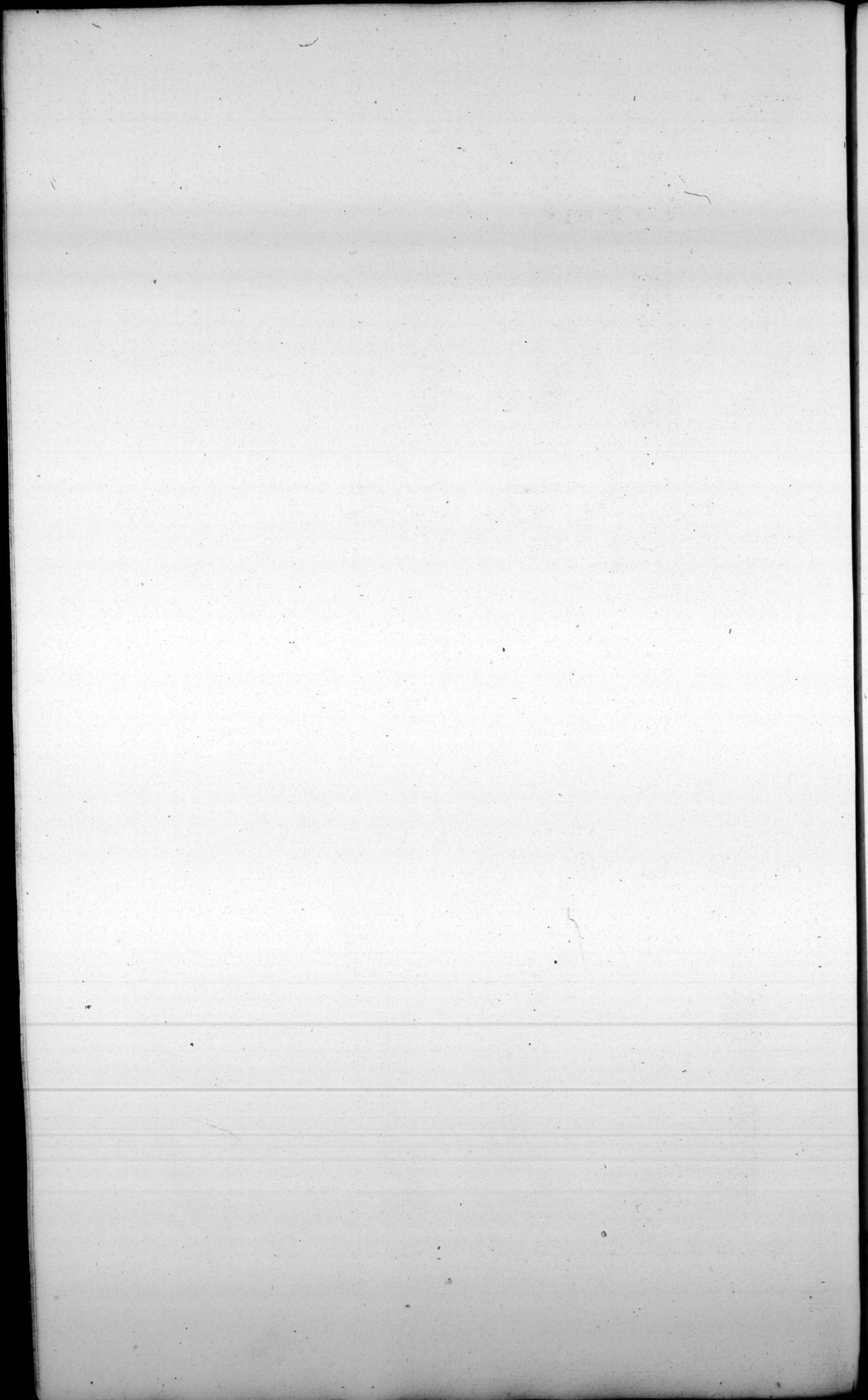
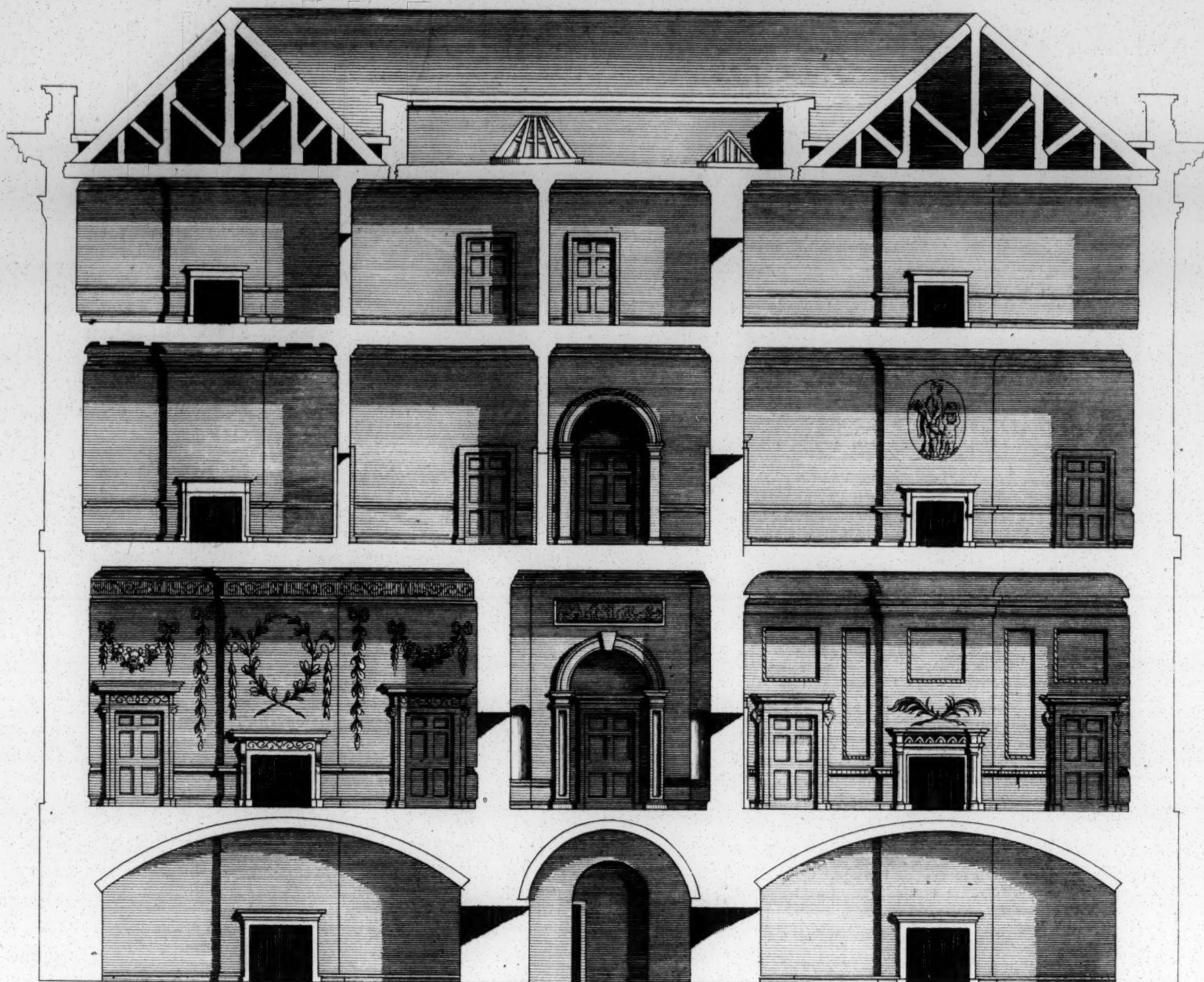
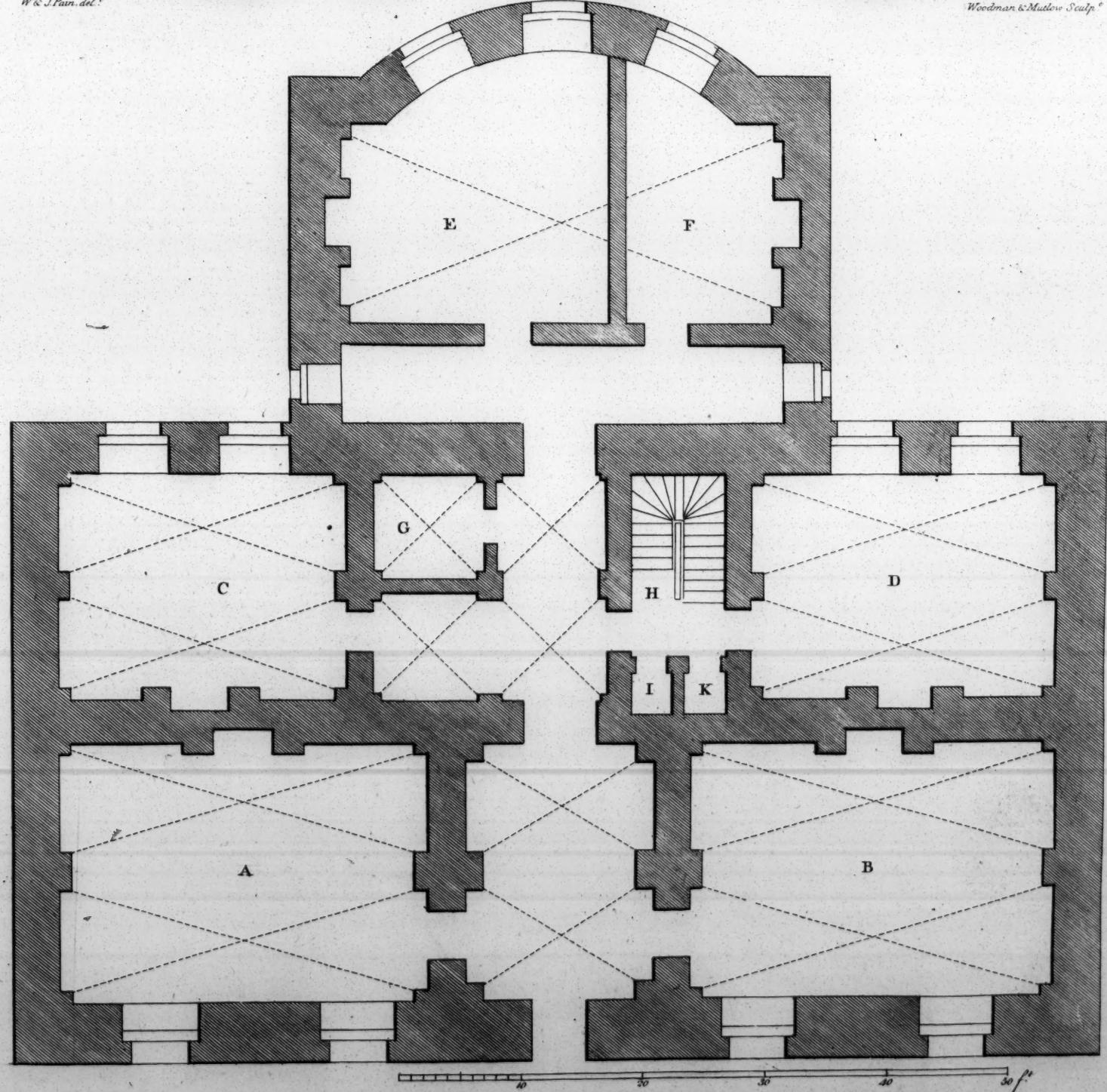


Plate XIII



W & J. Pain. del'd.

Woodman & Mutton. Sculp't.



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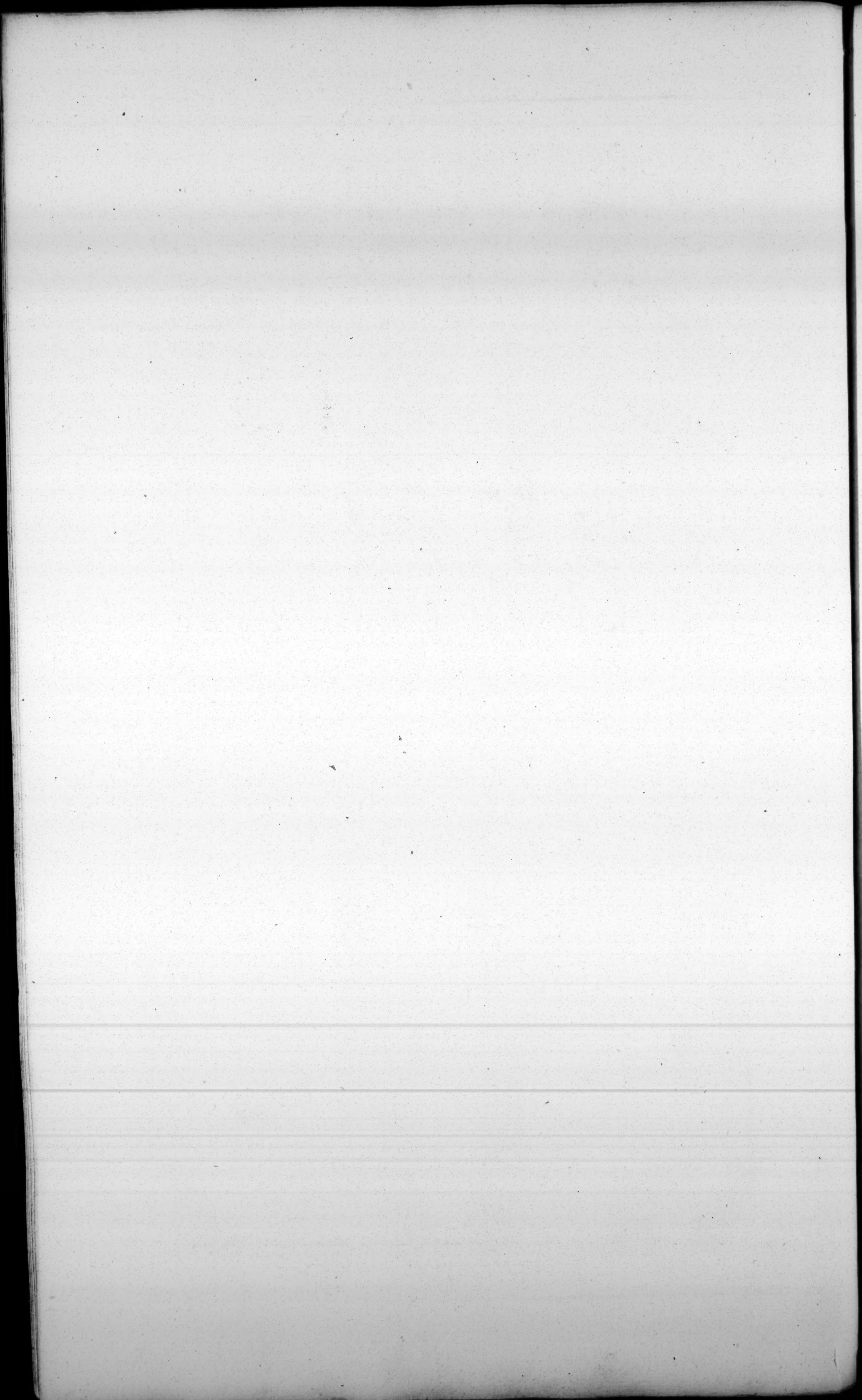
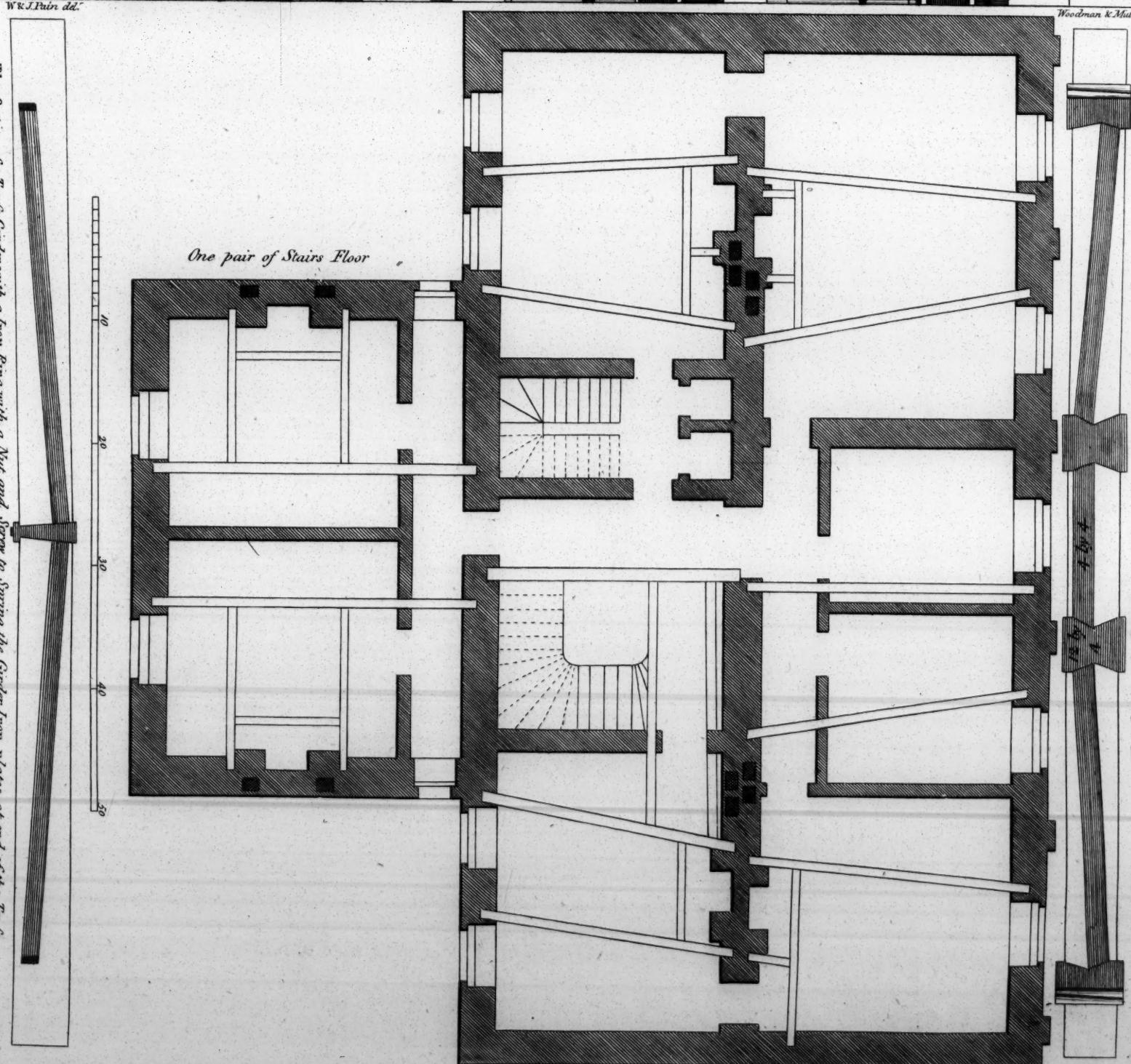


Plate XIV.

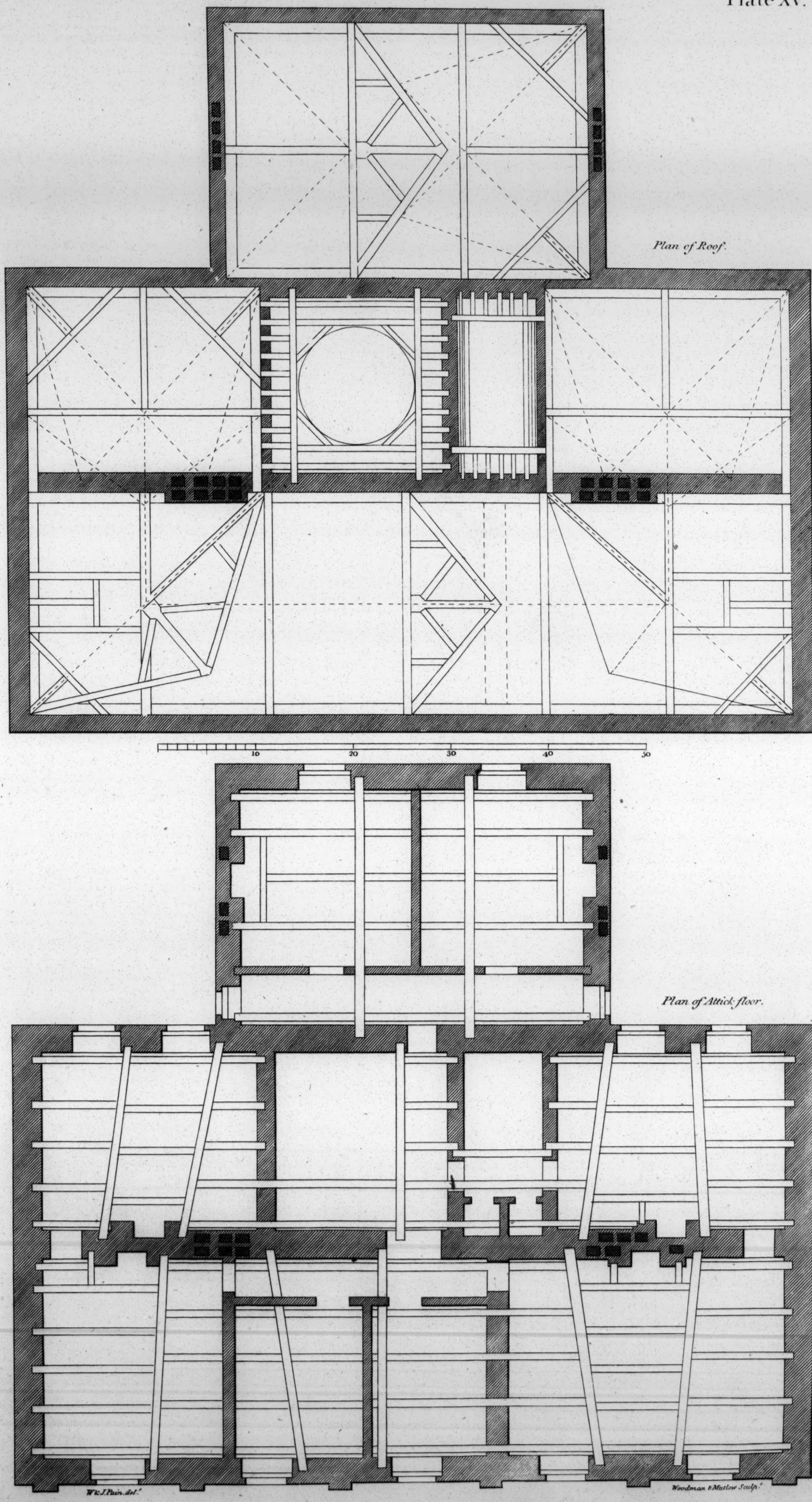


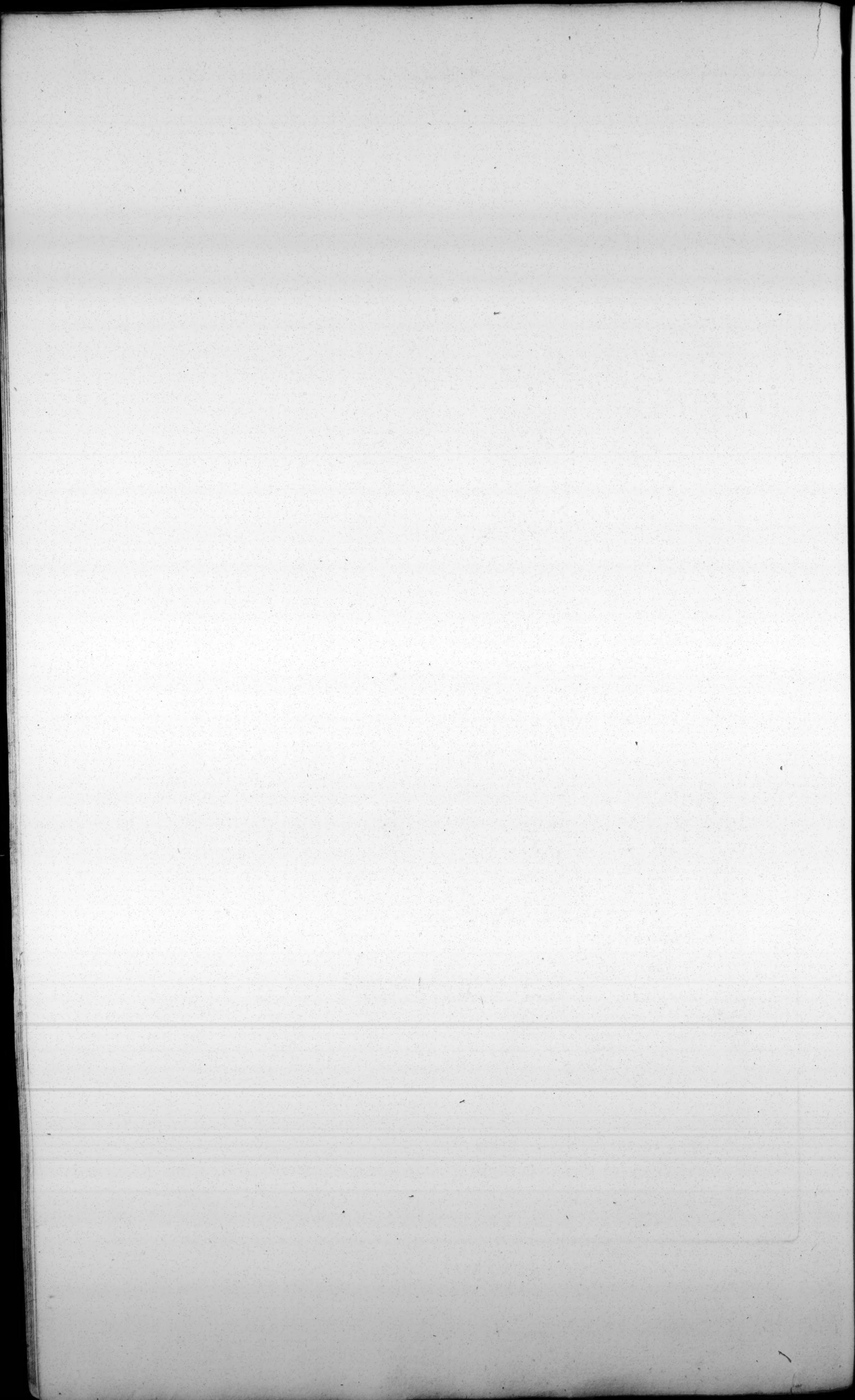
The Section of a Truss Girder with a Nut and Screw to Spring the Girder, Iron plates at end of the Truss.

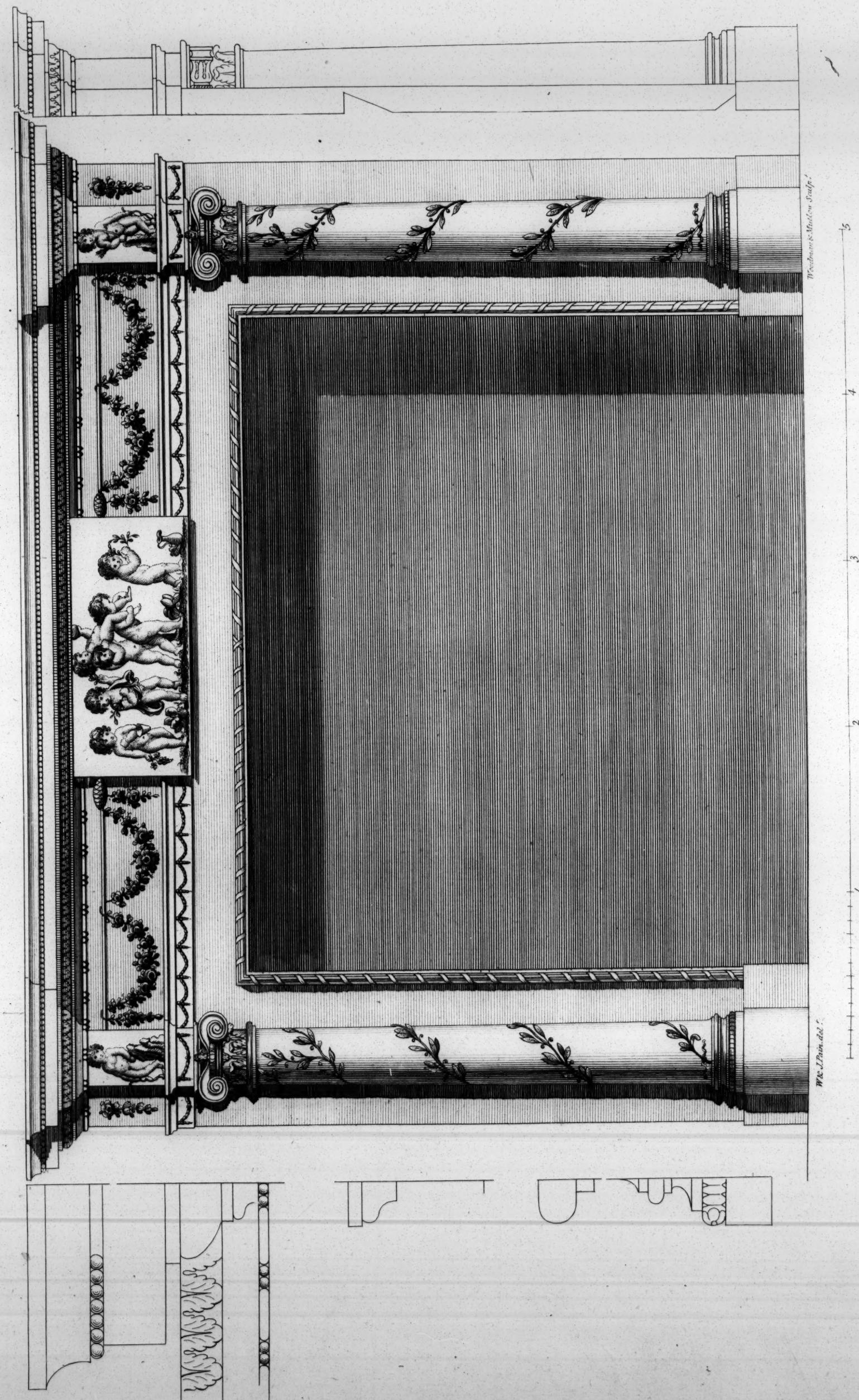


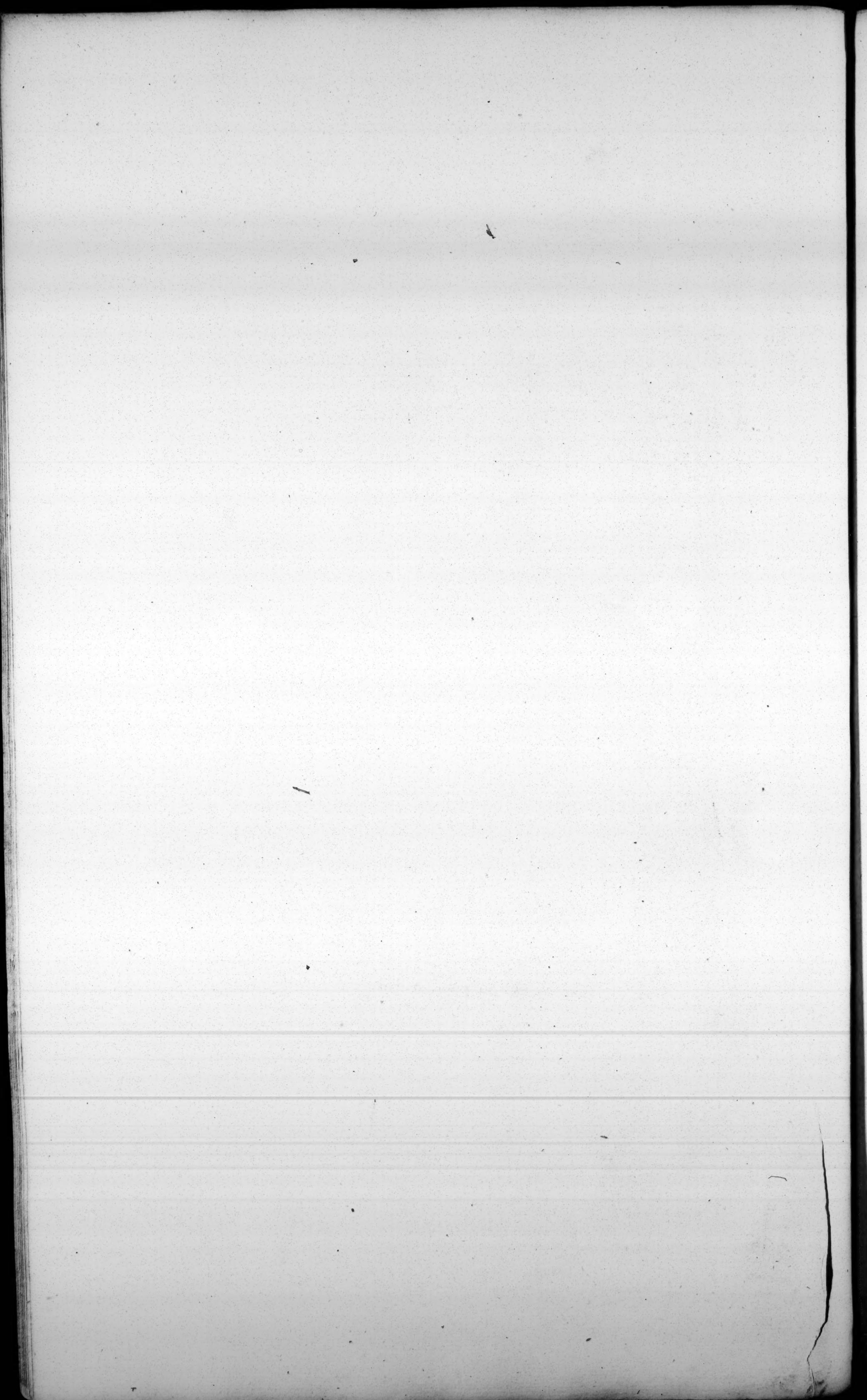
Published as the Act directs, Jan^u 2^d 1788, by I. & J. Taylor, No^o 56, Holborn.

Plate XV.

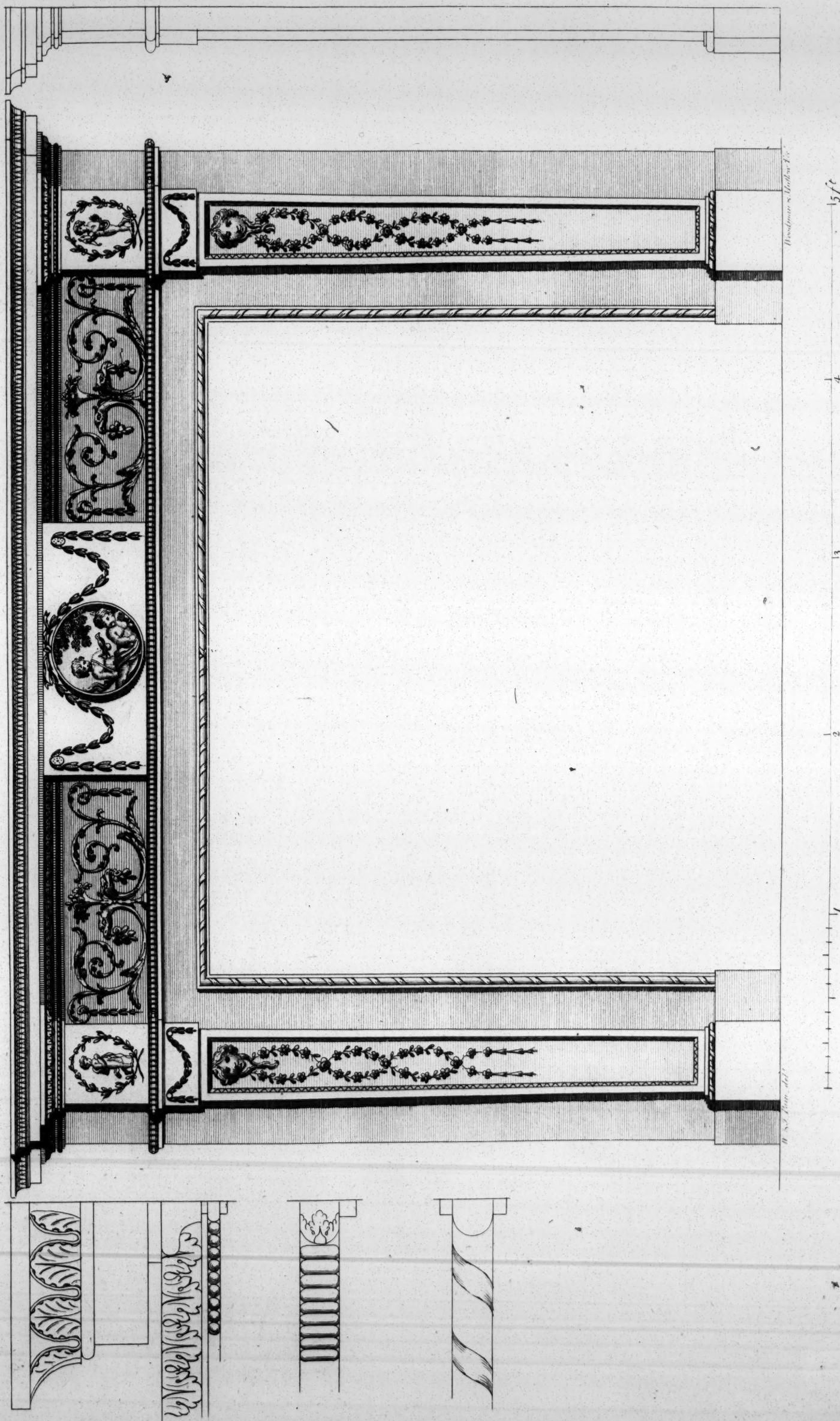






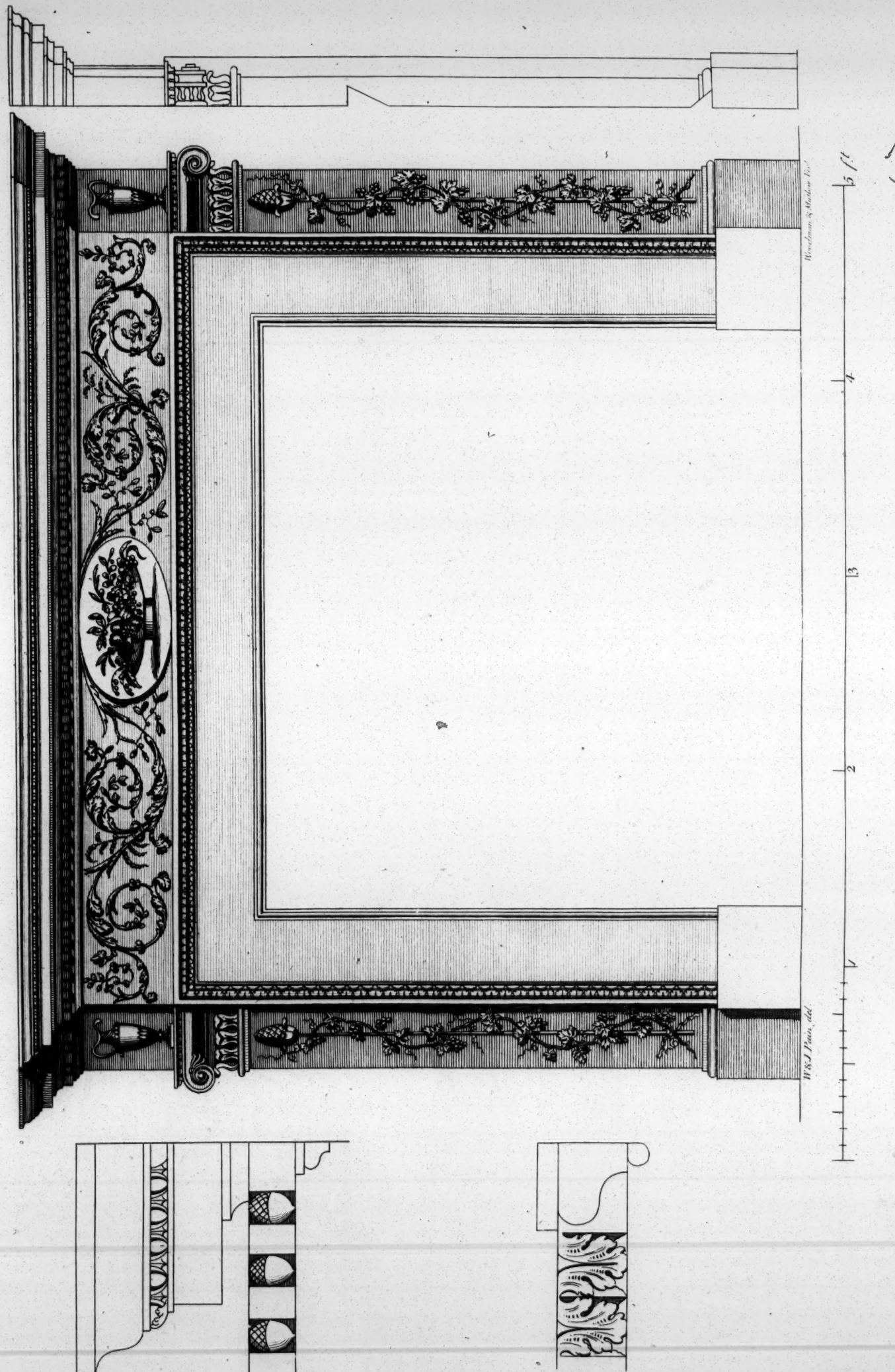


Pl. XVII.



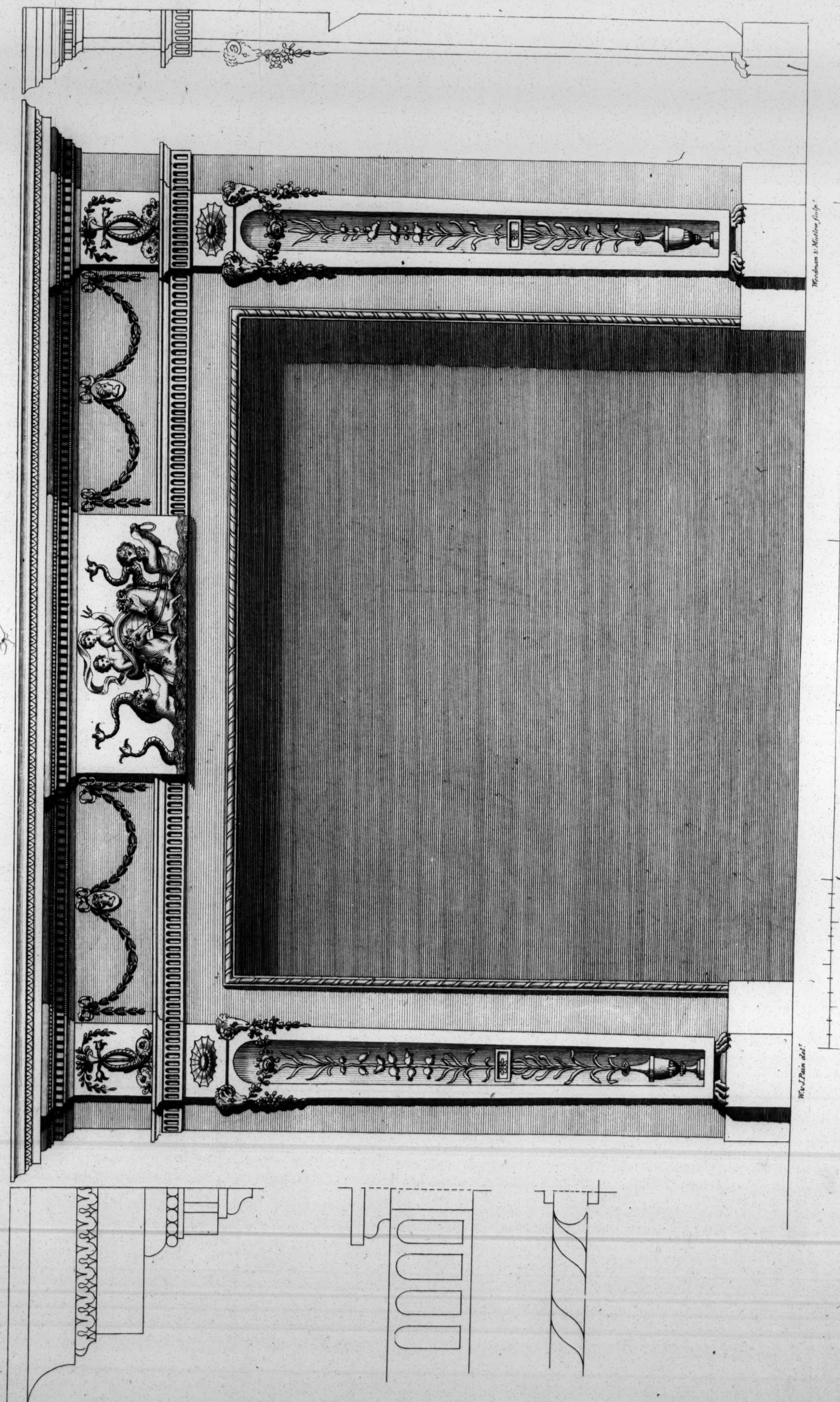
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Pl. XVIII.



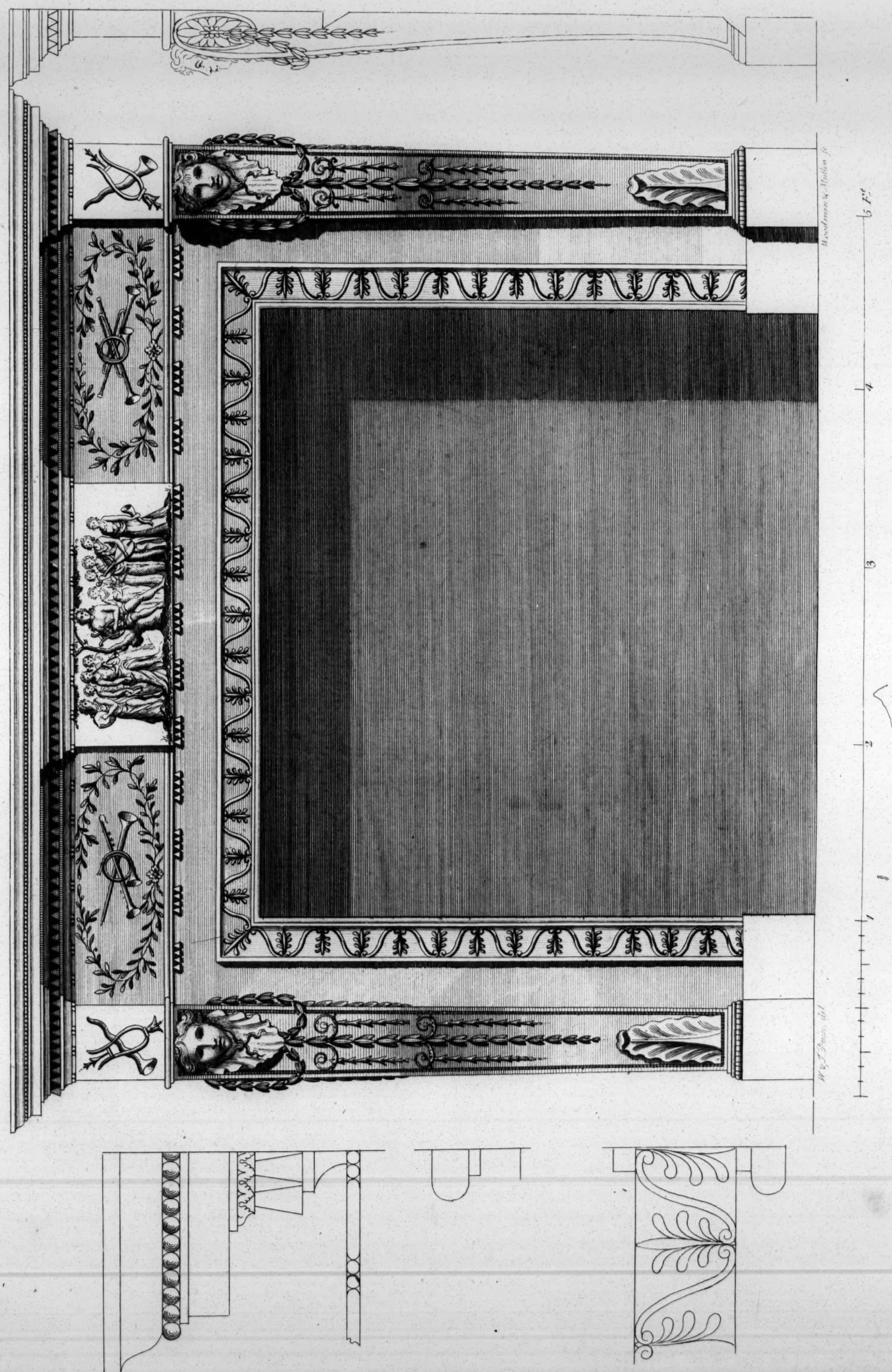
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Pl. XIX.



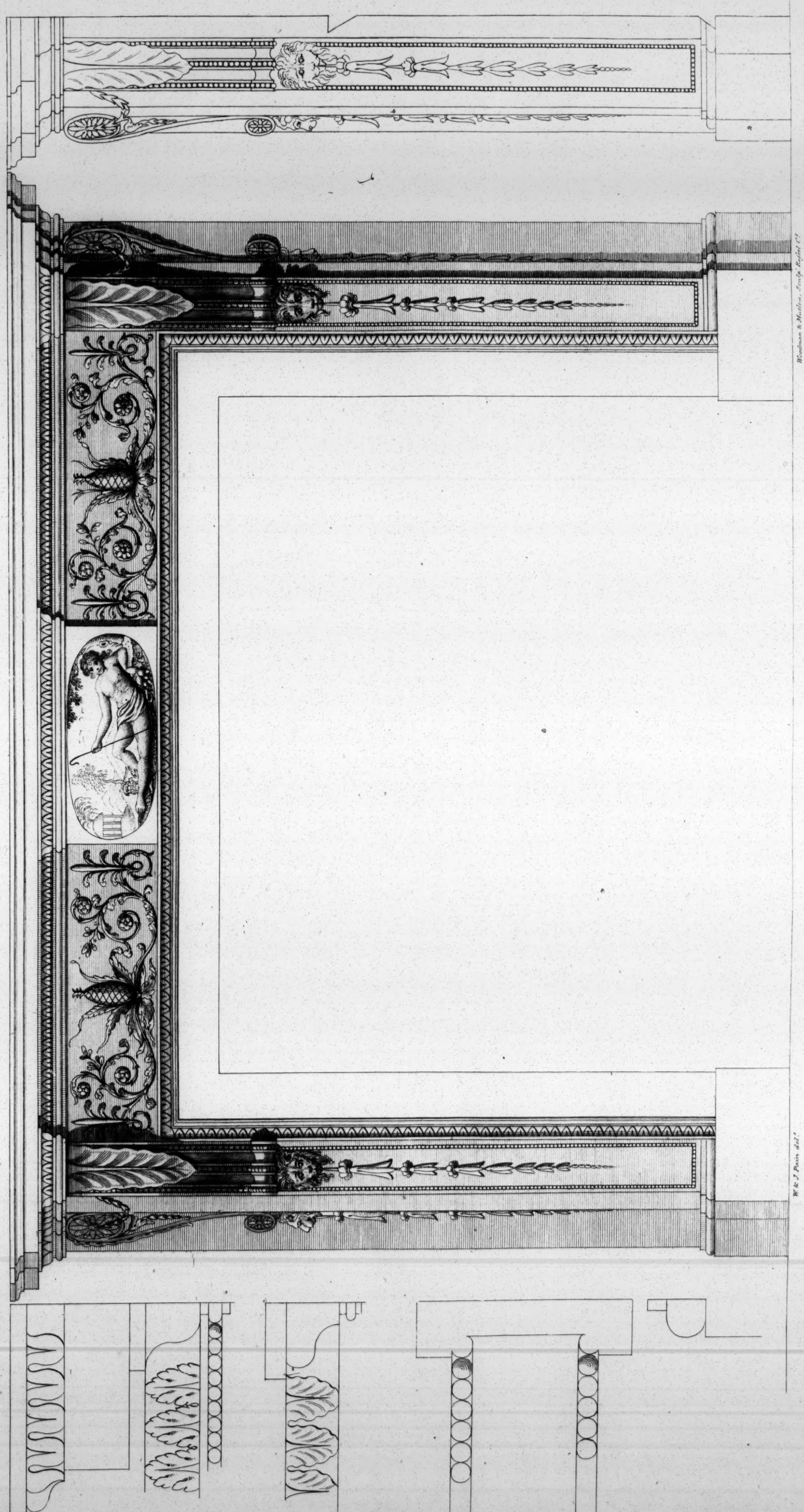
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16 Dec



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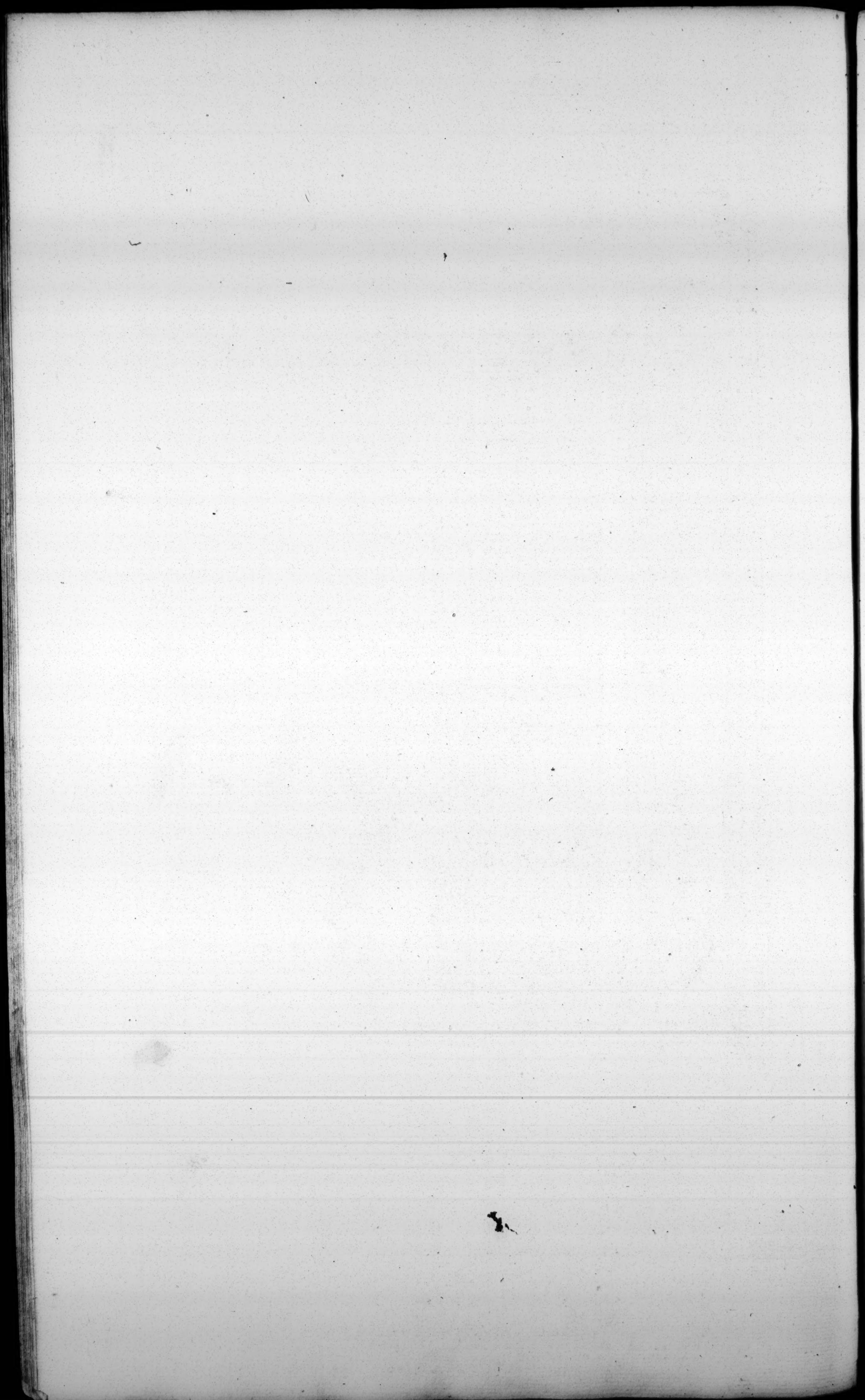




Woodman & Muller, Sculp't. Regd. C. 18

Published as the "Art Register" of
by J. & J. Taylor-Bolton
1788.

W. & J. Phipps del'd.



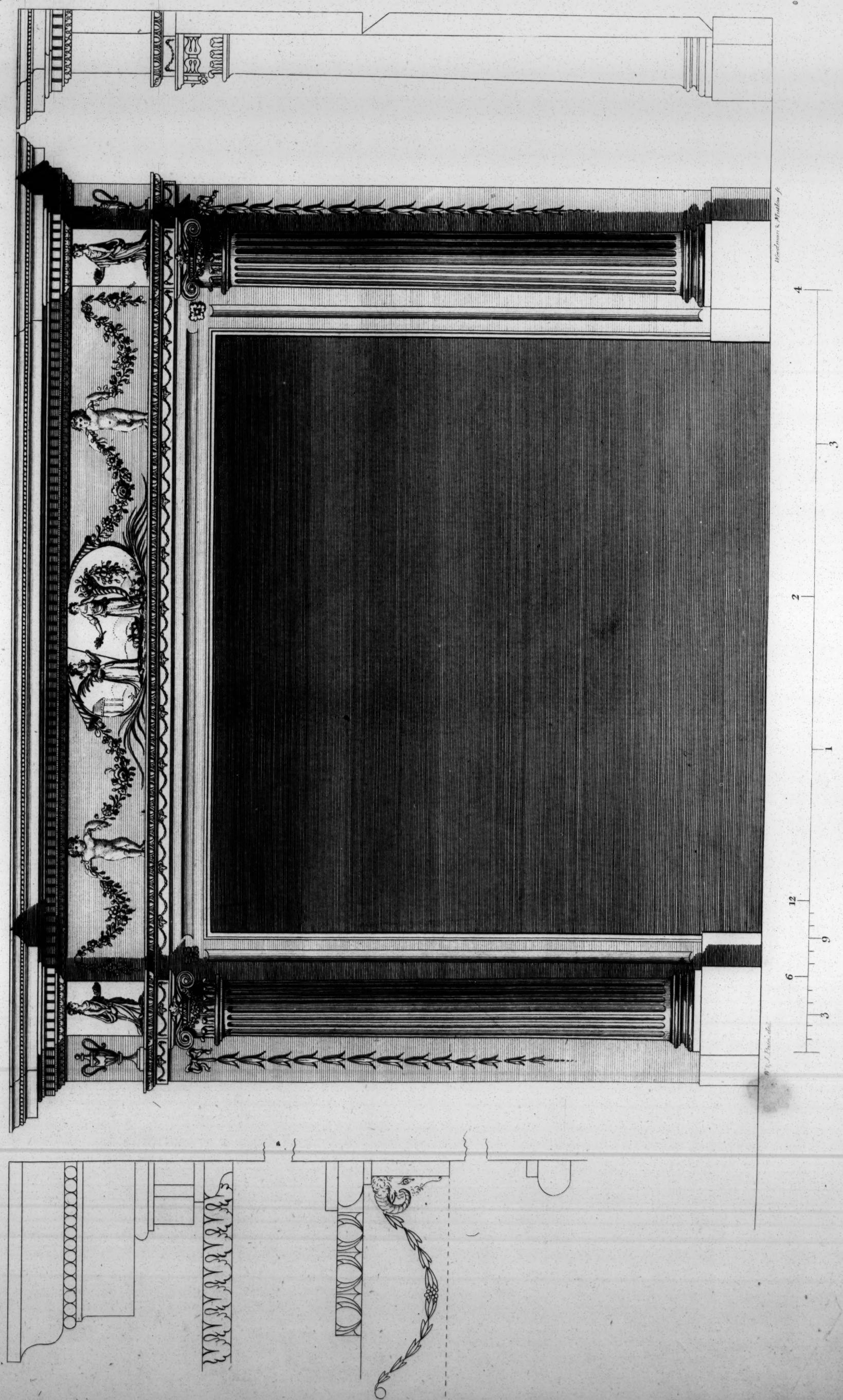
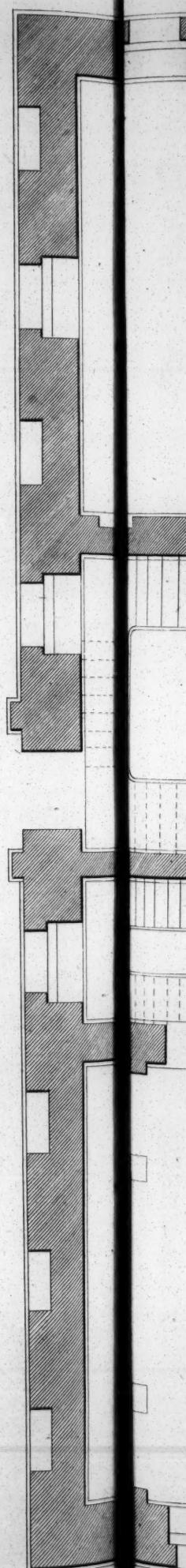
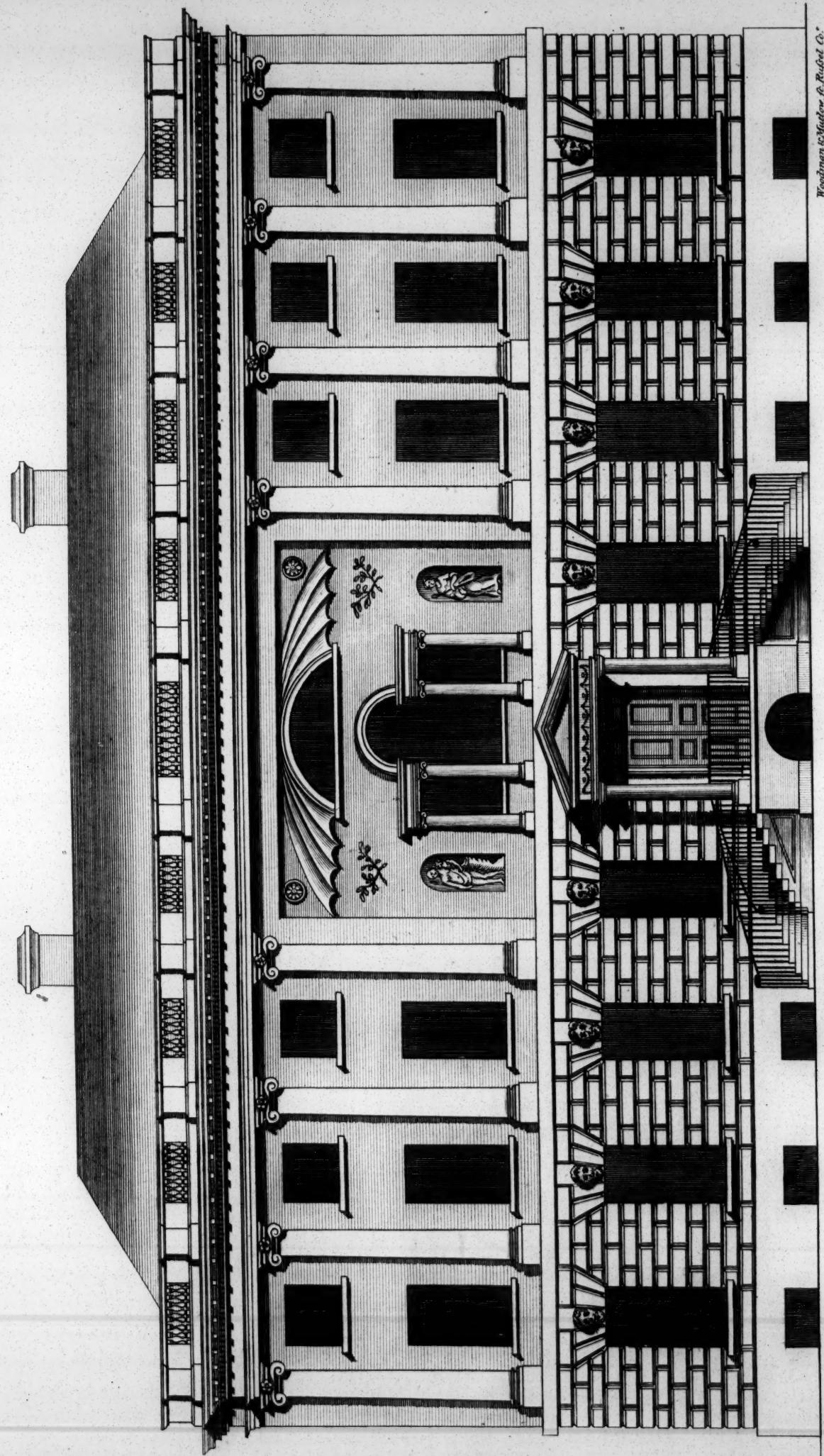
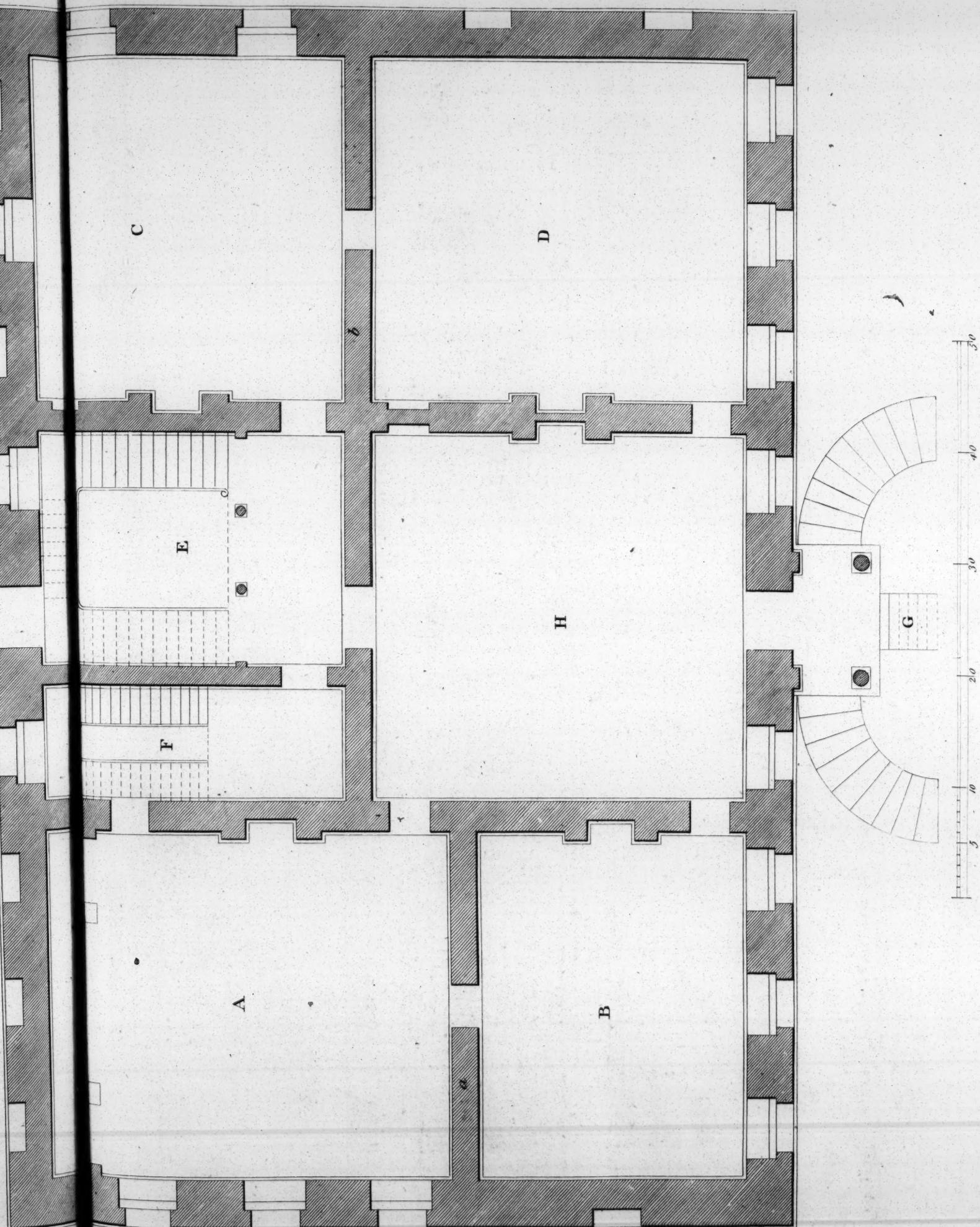
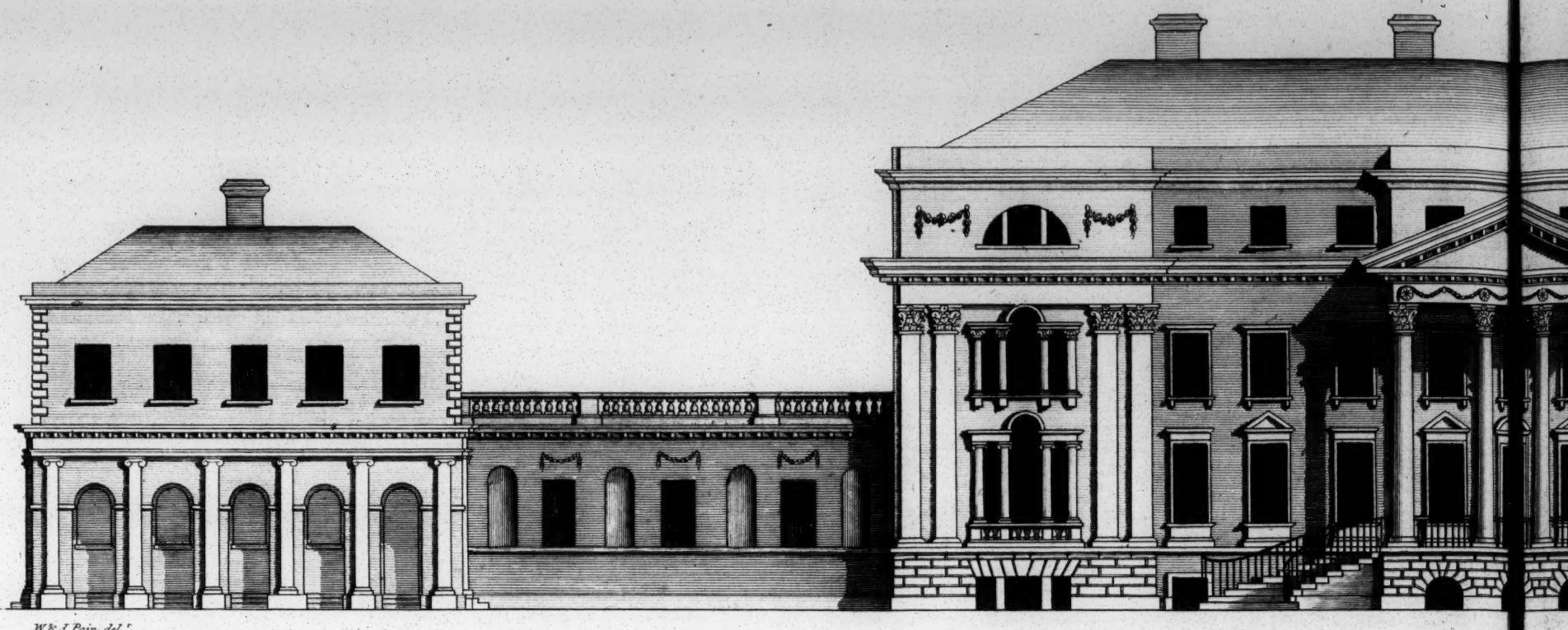


Plate XXIII

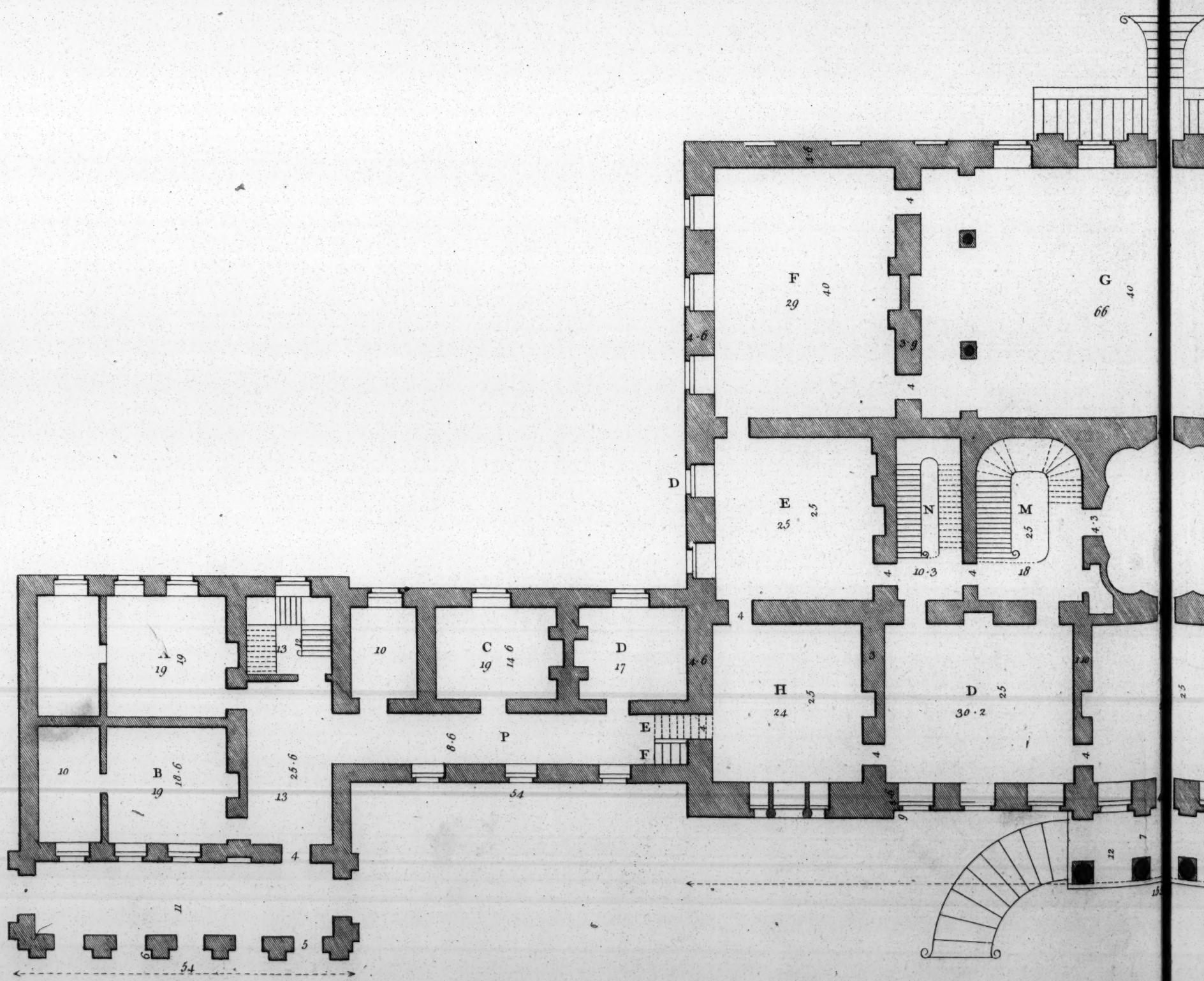


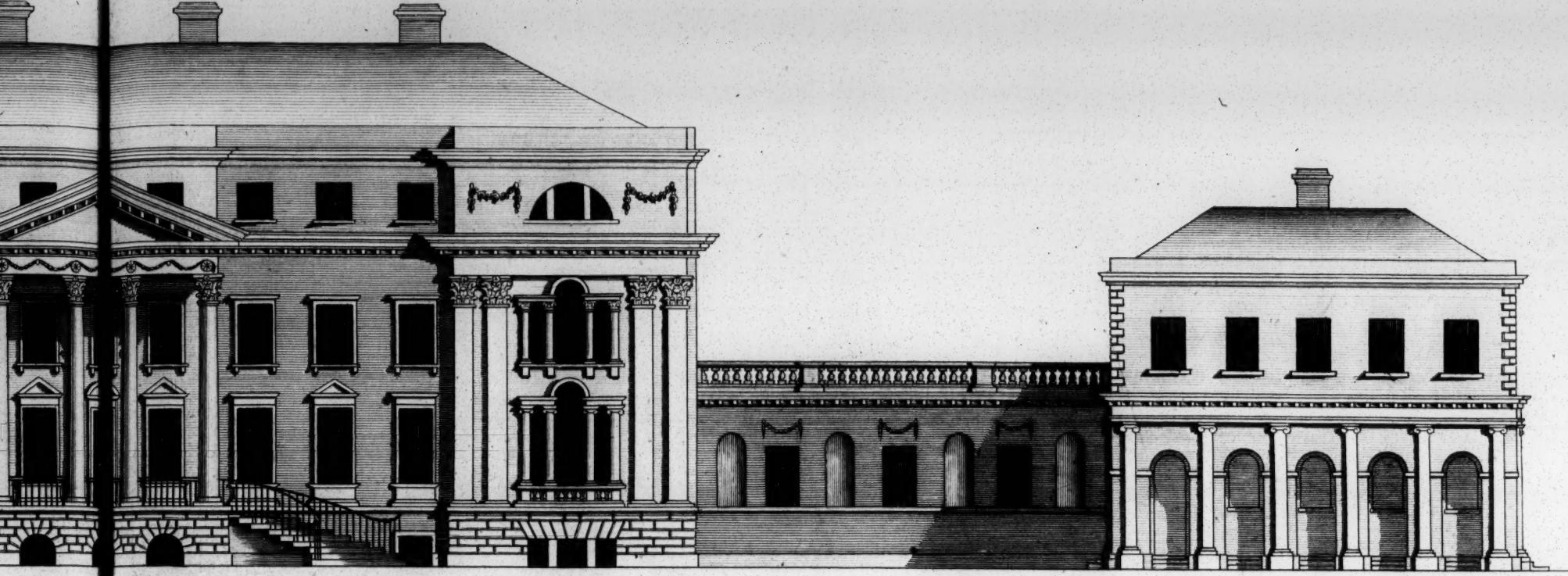


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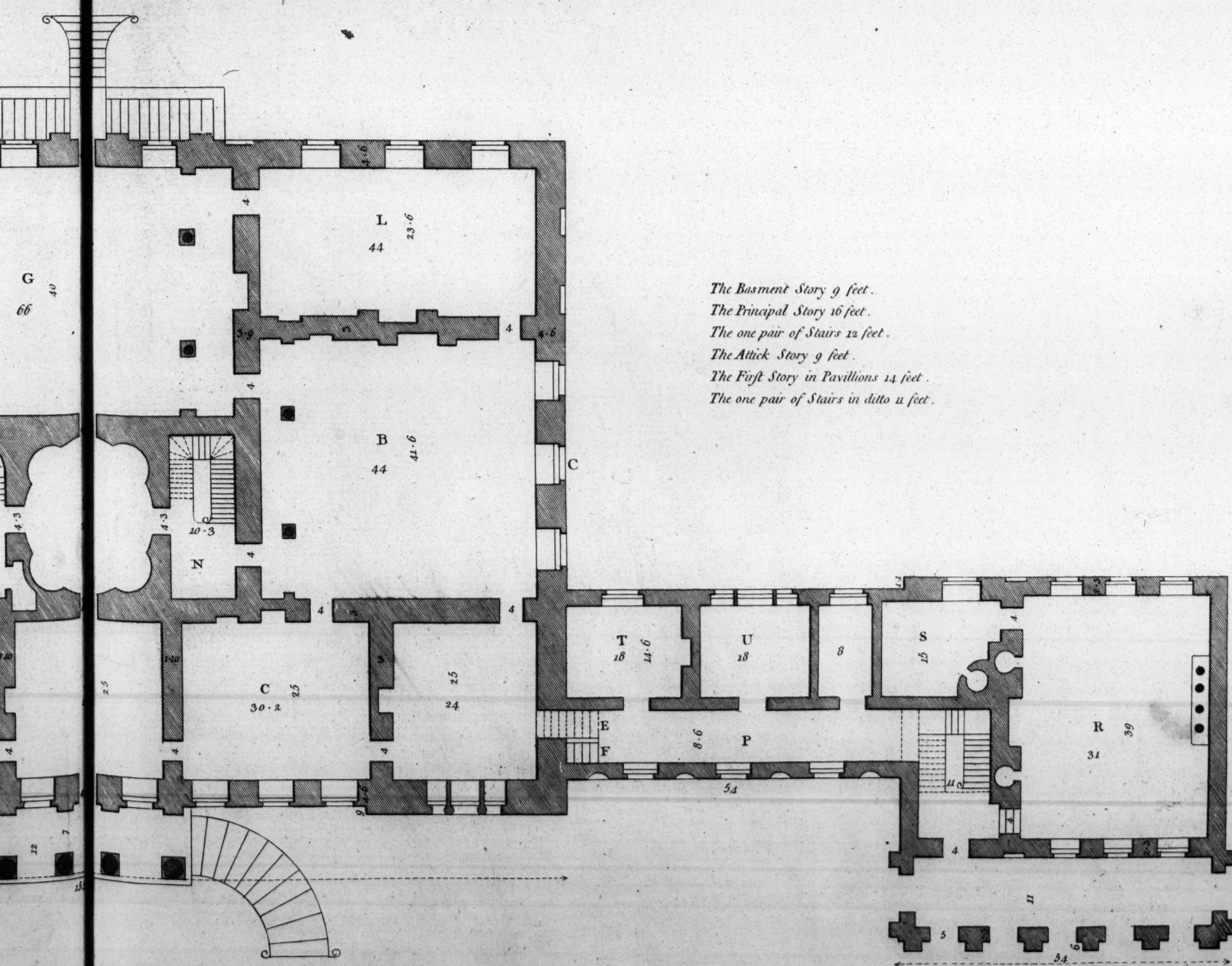


Wth J. Pain del.

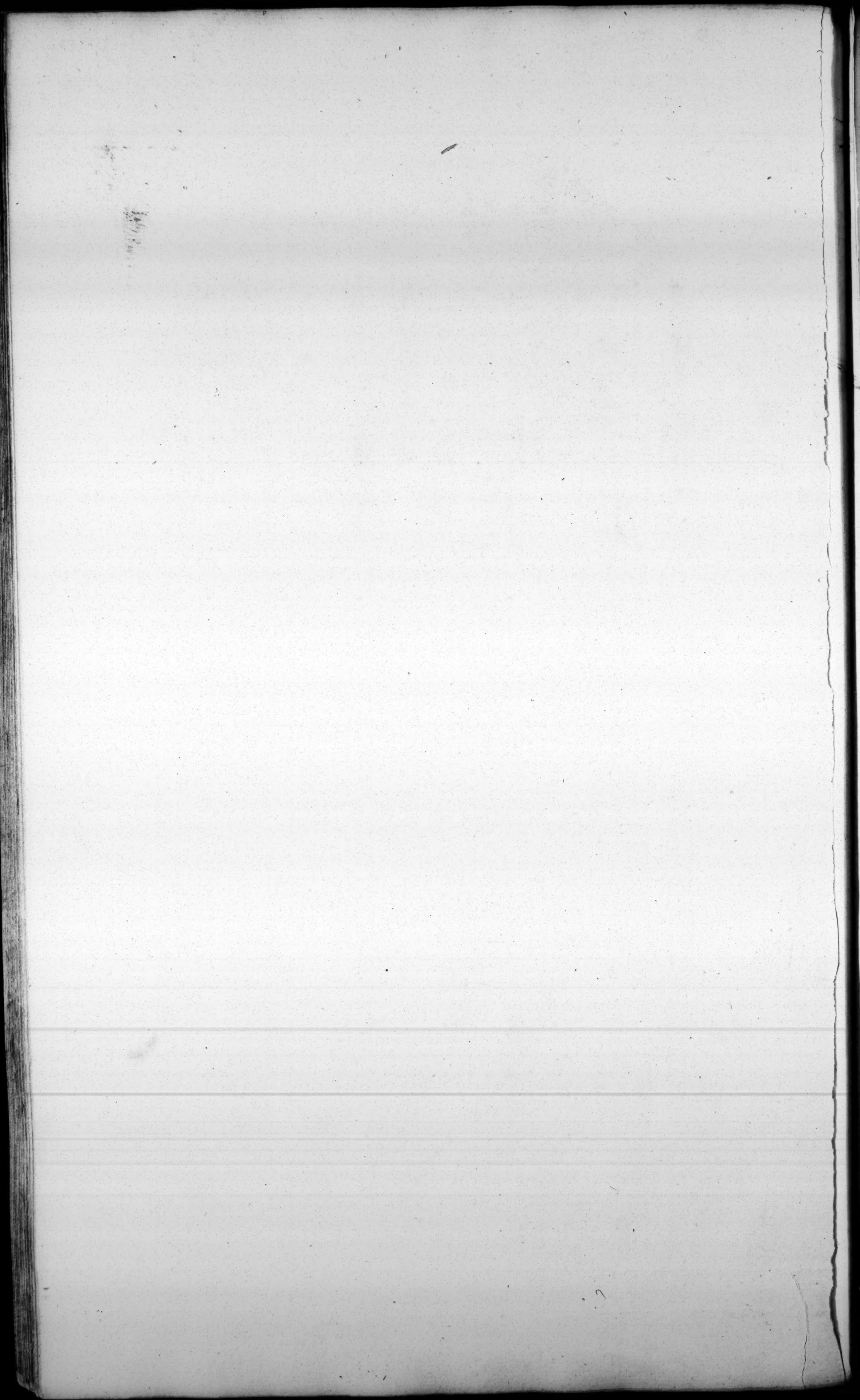




Woodman v. Mulow, &c. Rydal Court, Cor. Garden.

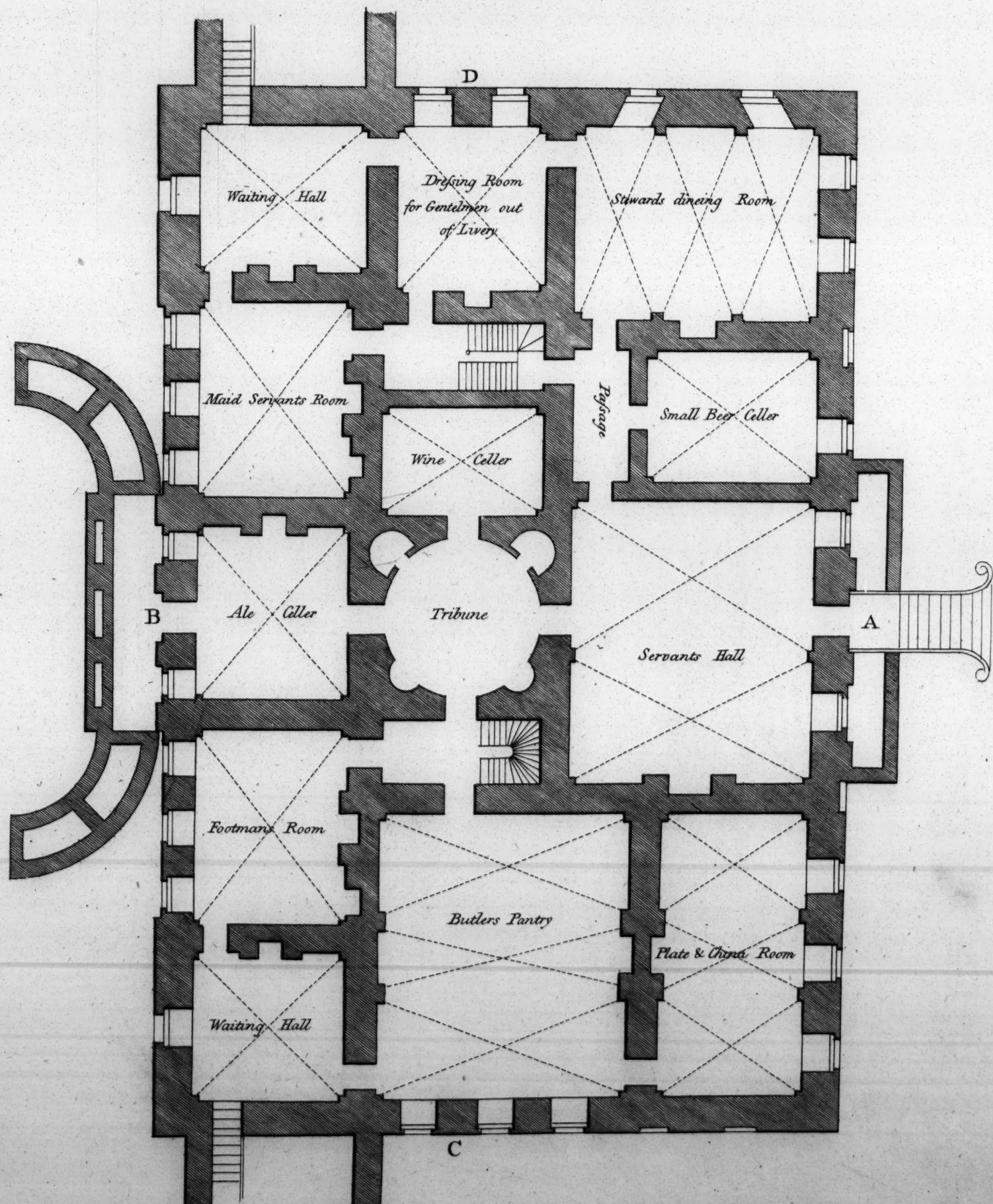


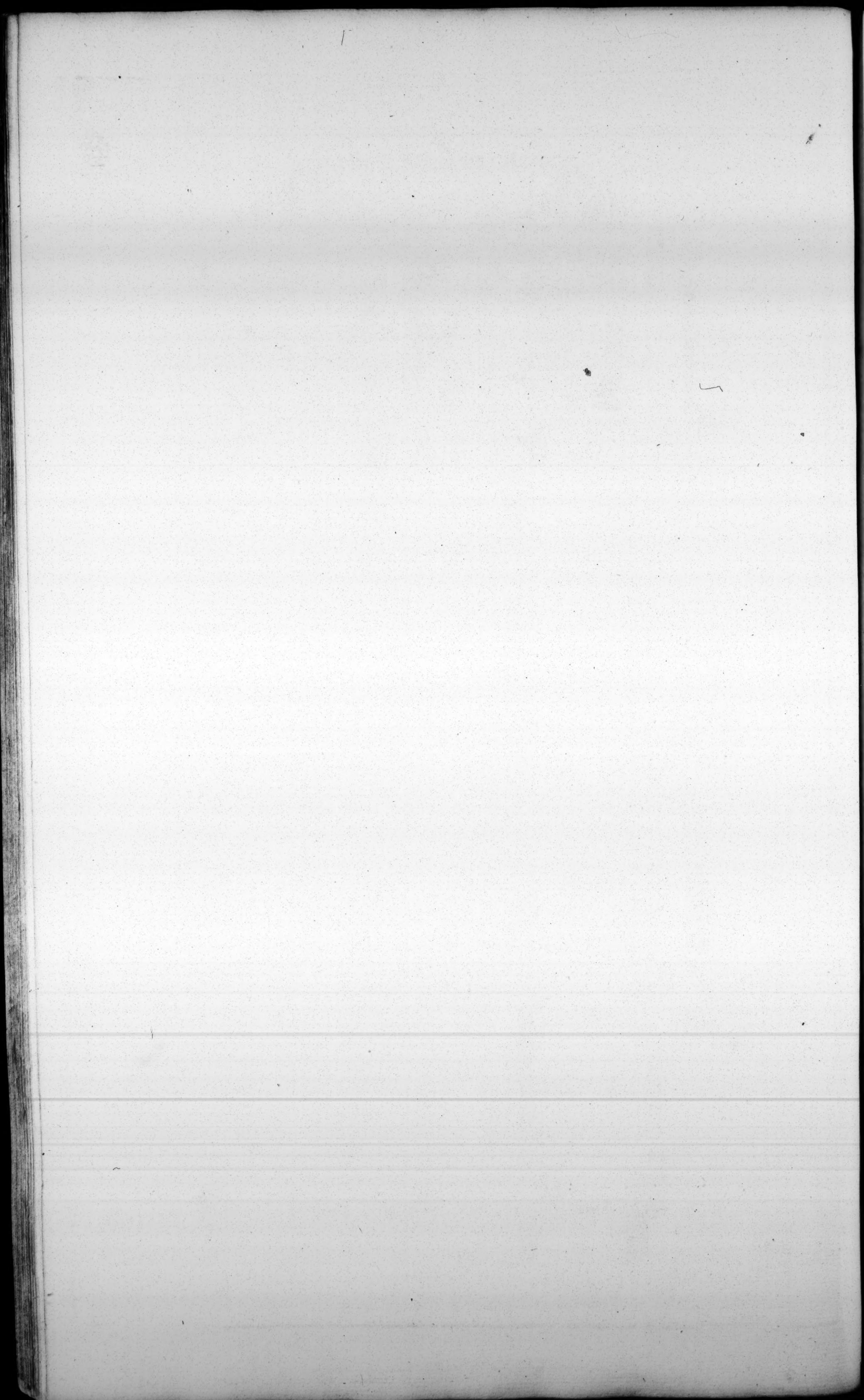
*The Basement Story 9 feet.
The Principal Story 16 feet.
The one pair of Stairs 12 feet.
The Attick Story 9 feet.
The First Story in Pavillions 14 feet.
The one pair of Stairs in ditto 11 feet.*

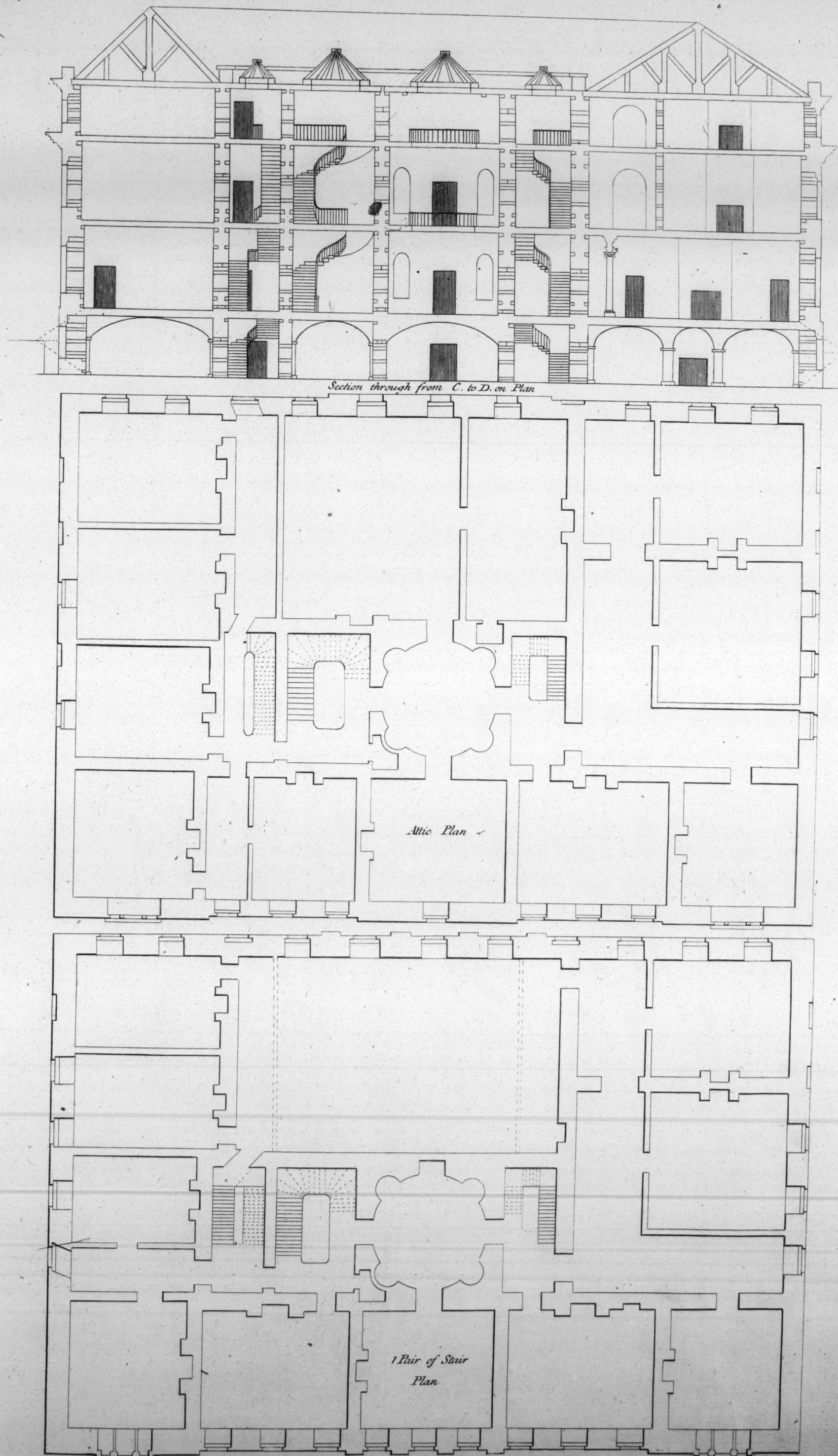


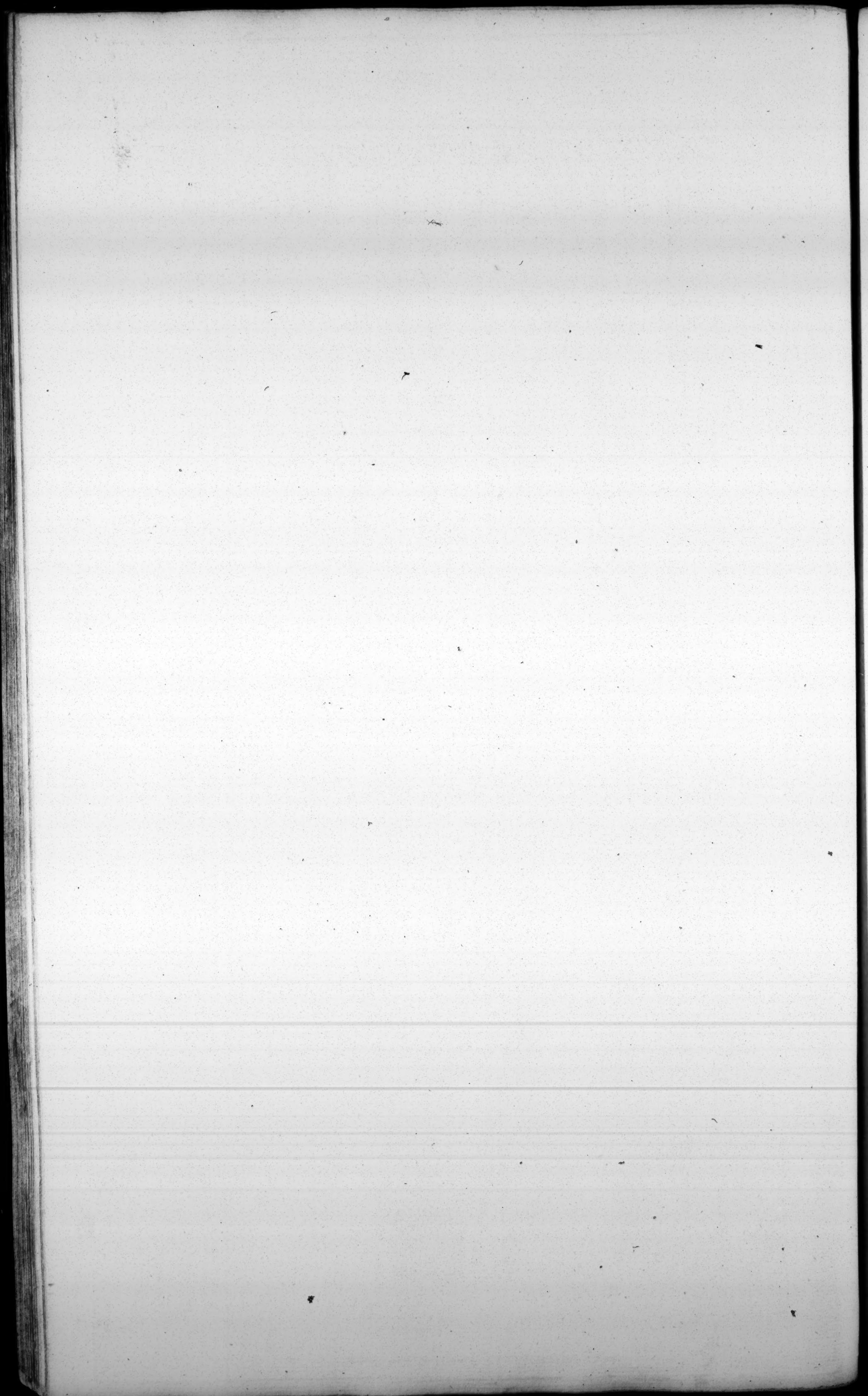


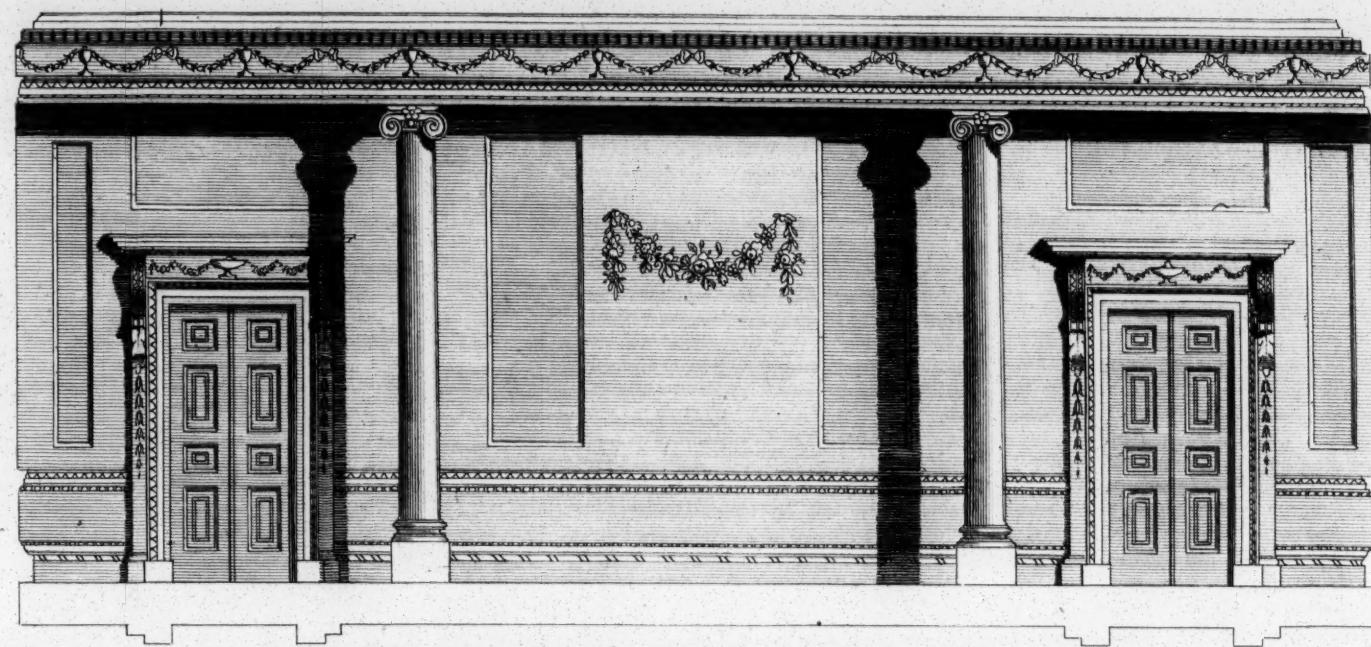
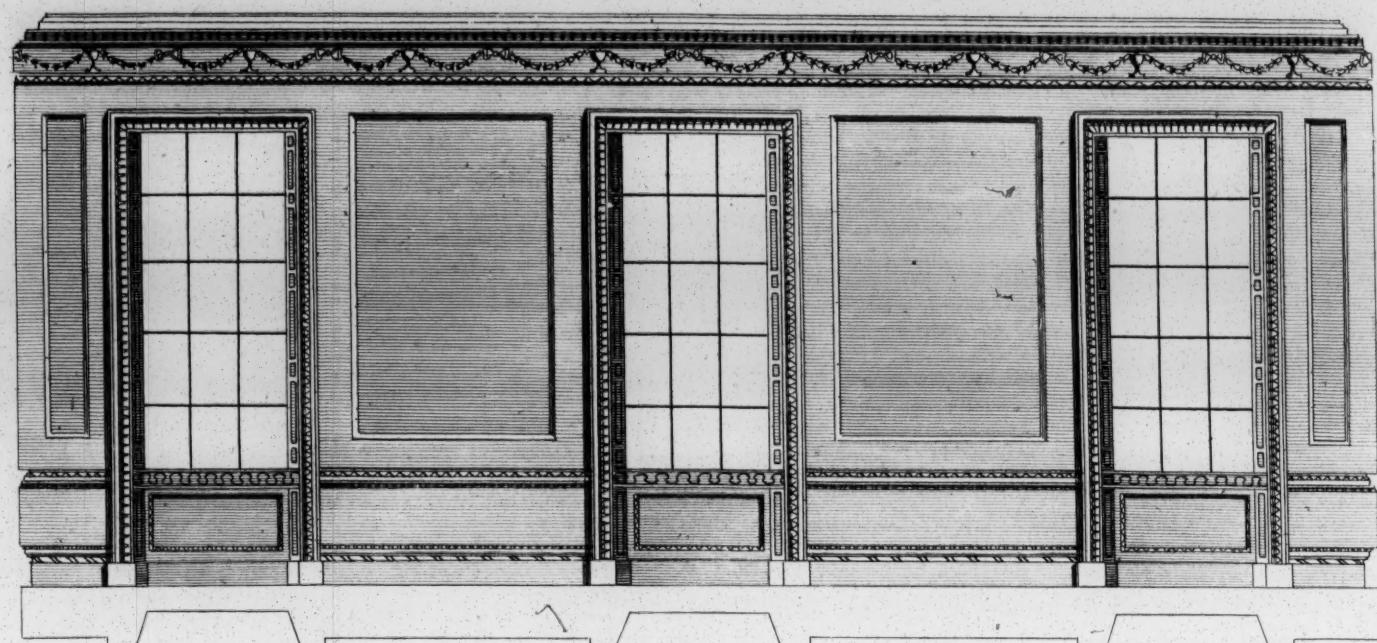
Section through from A to B on plan



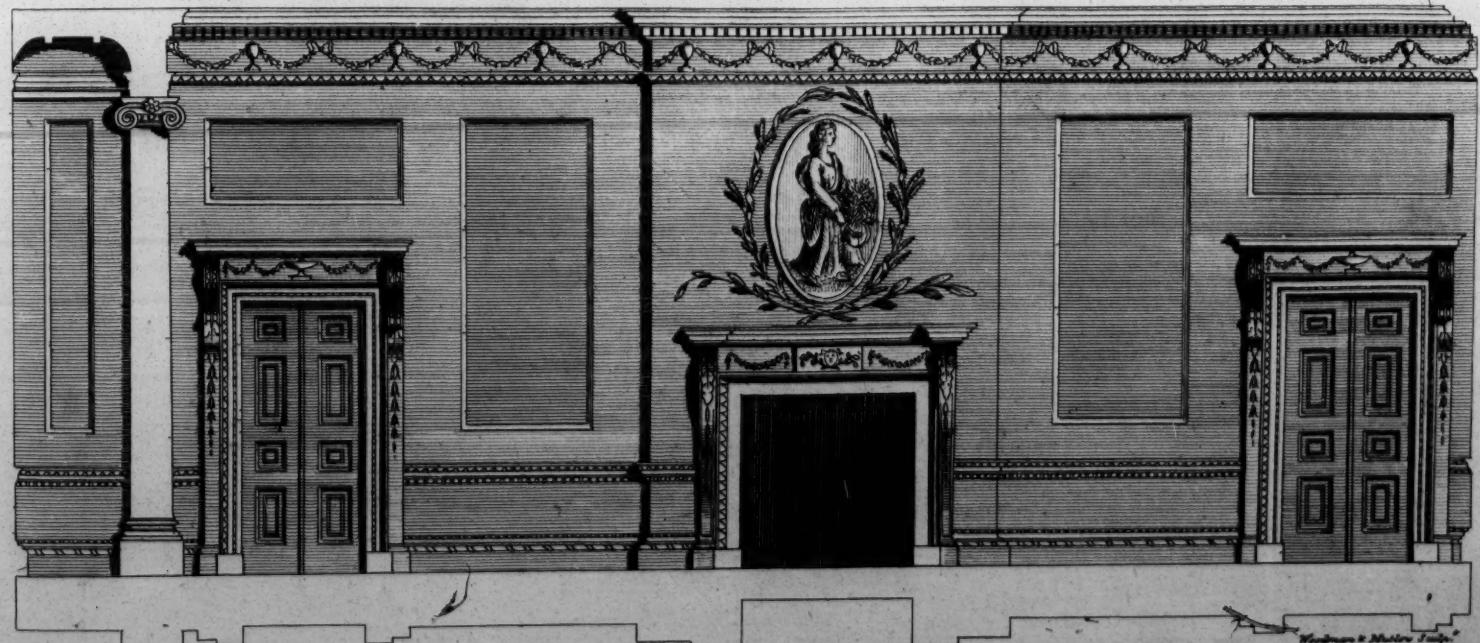
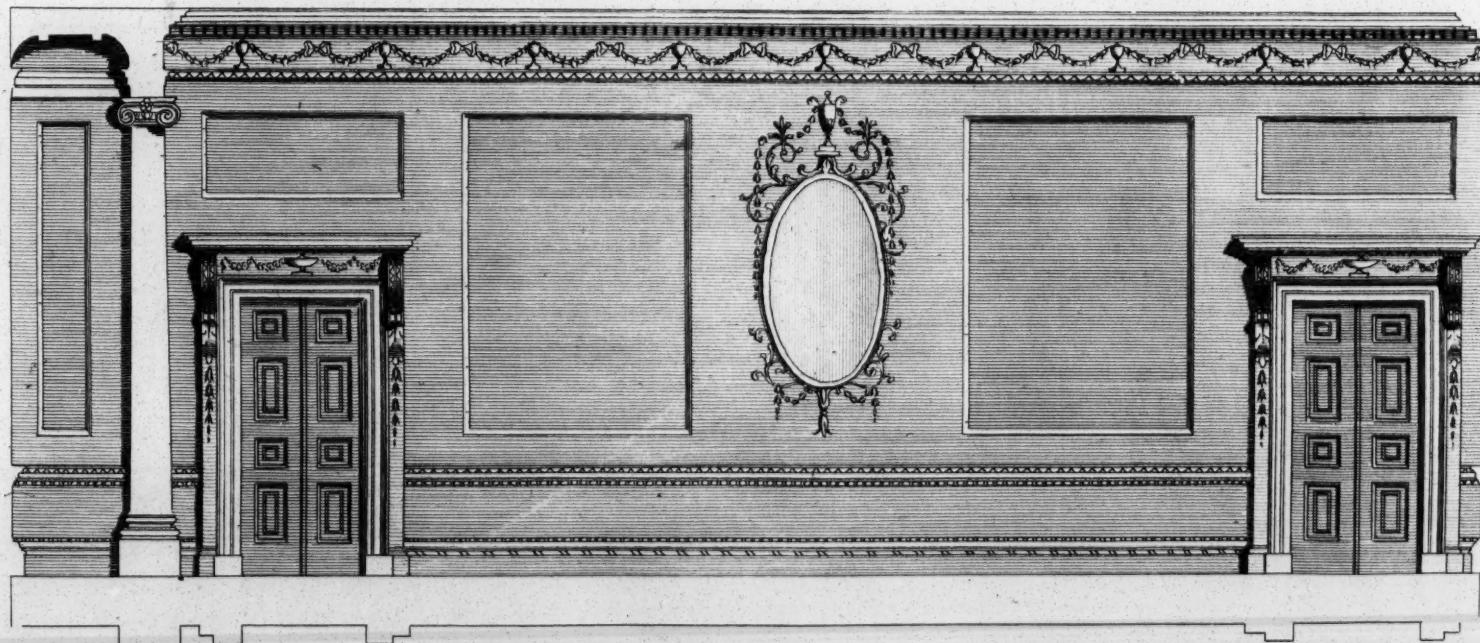


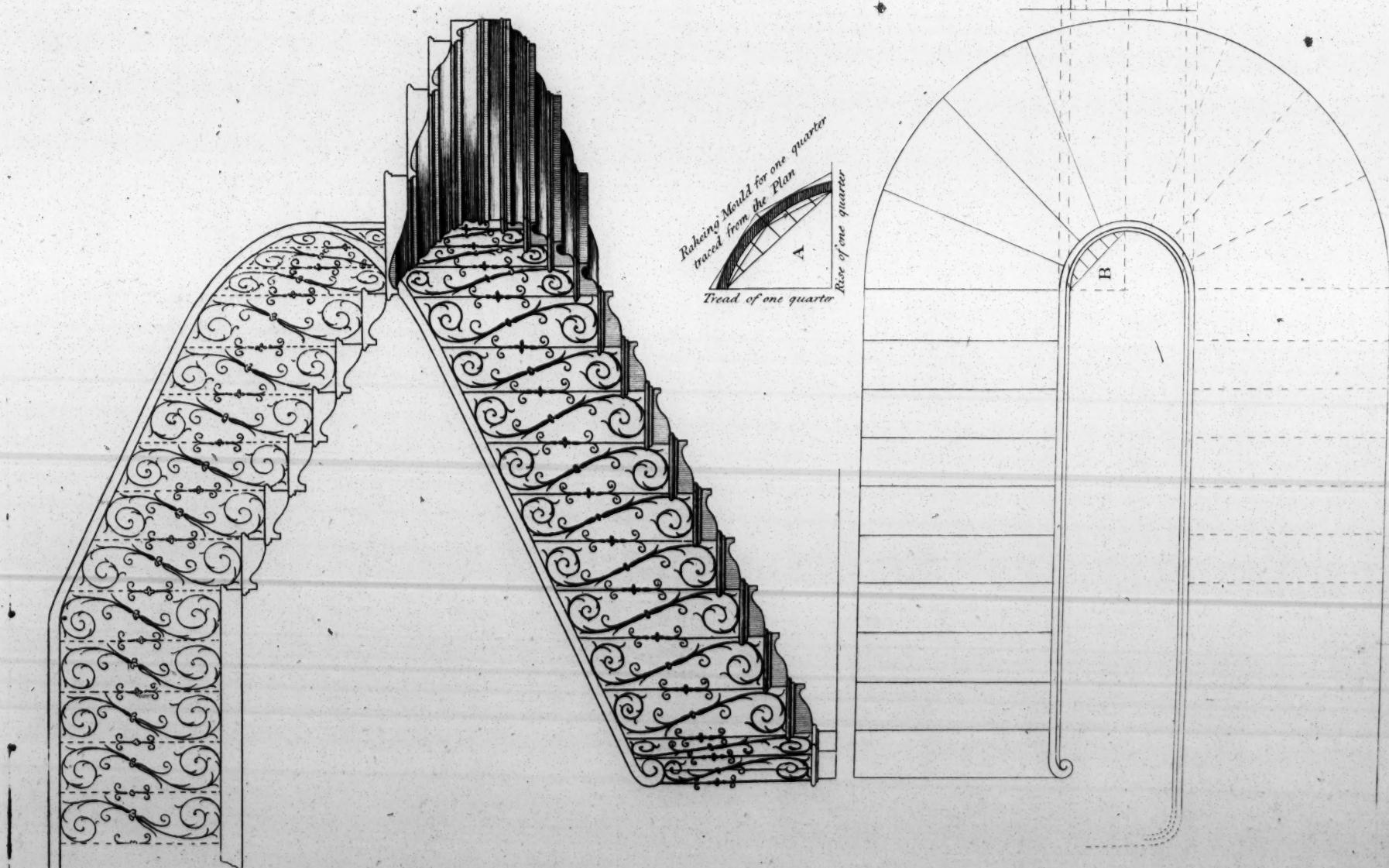
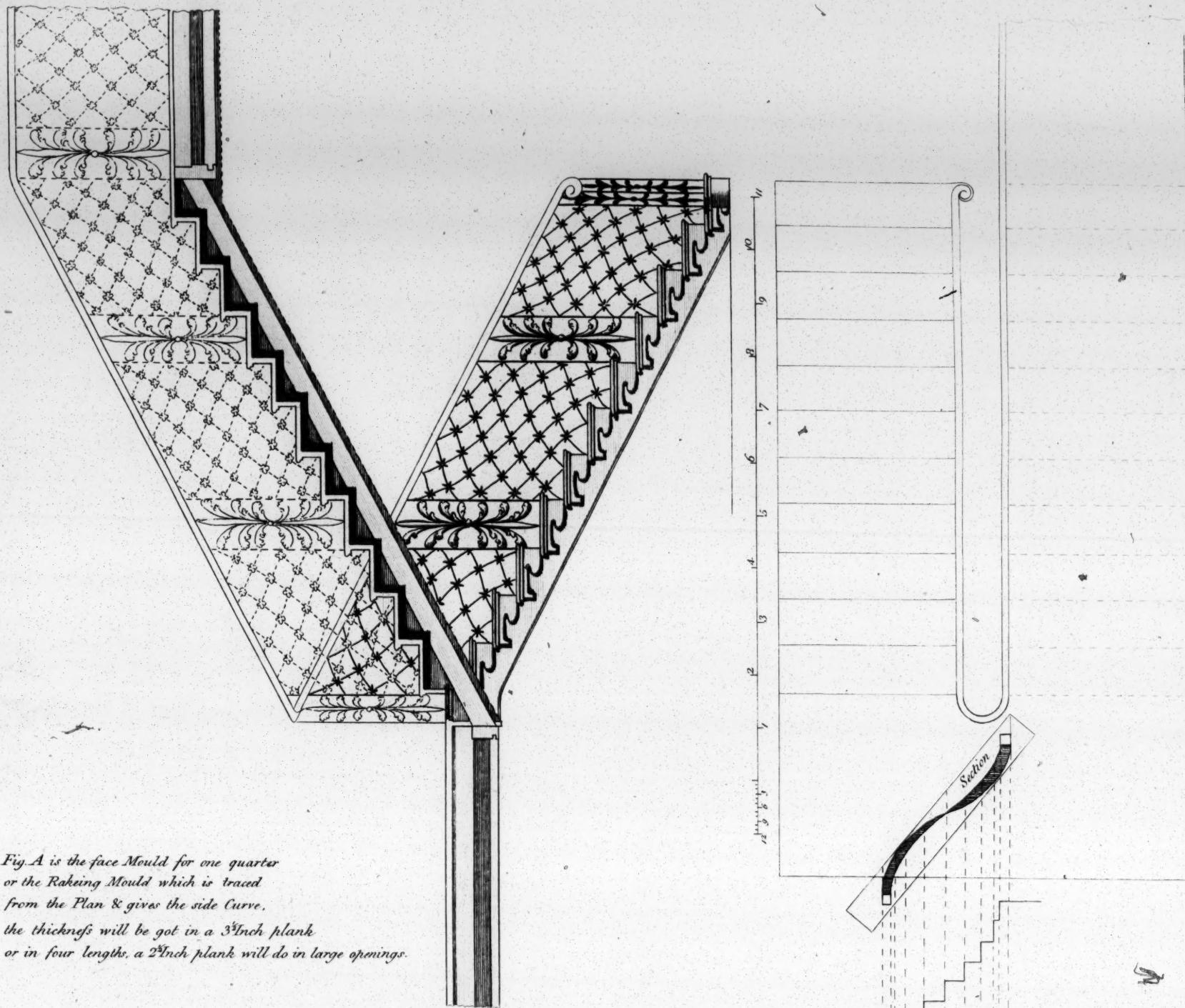


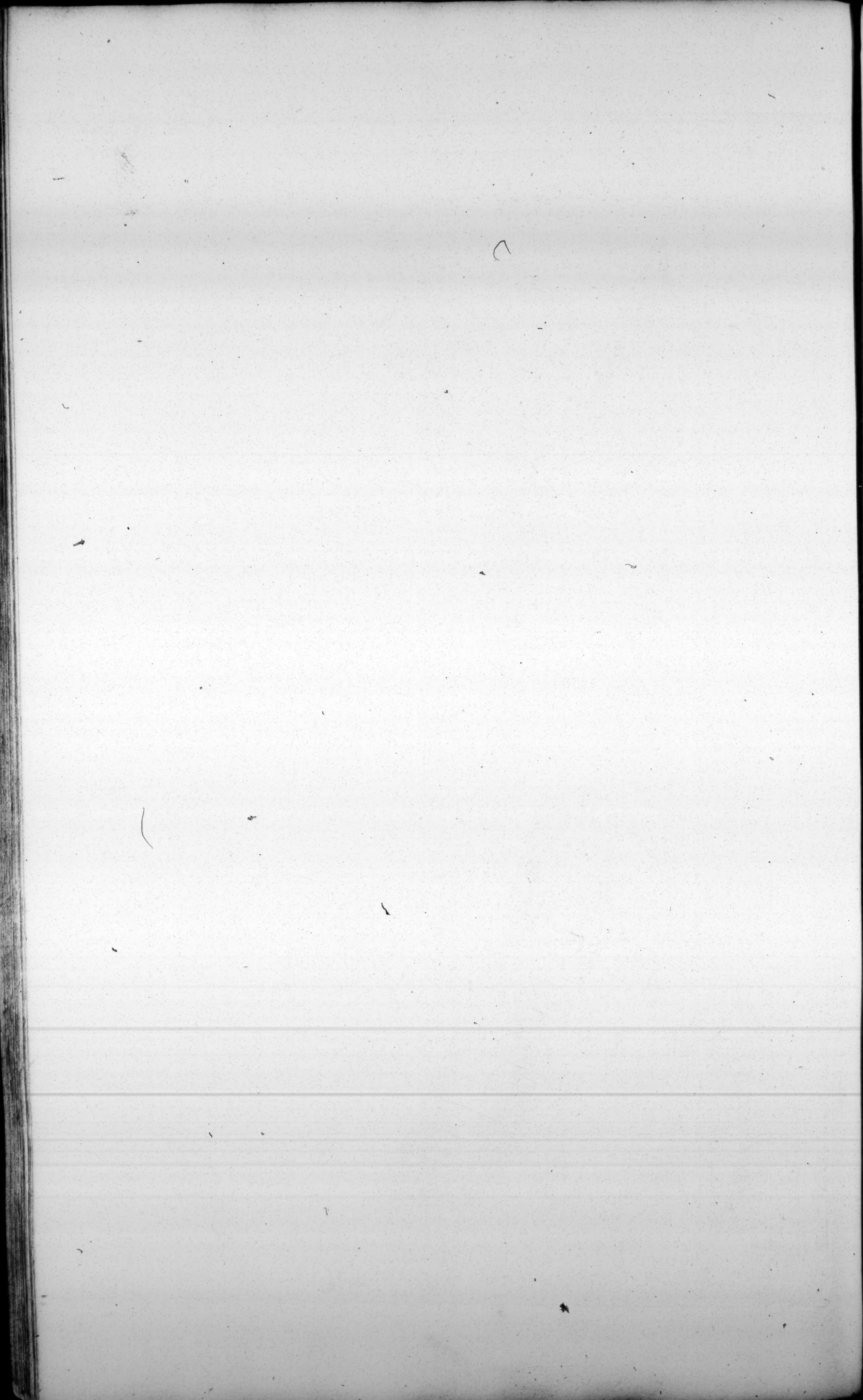


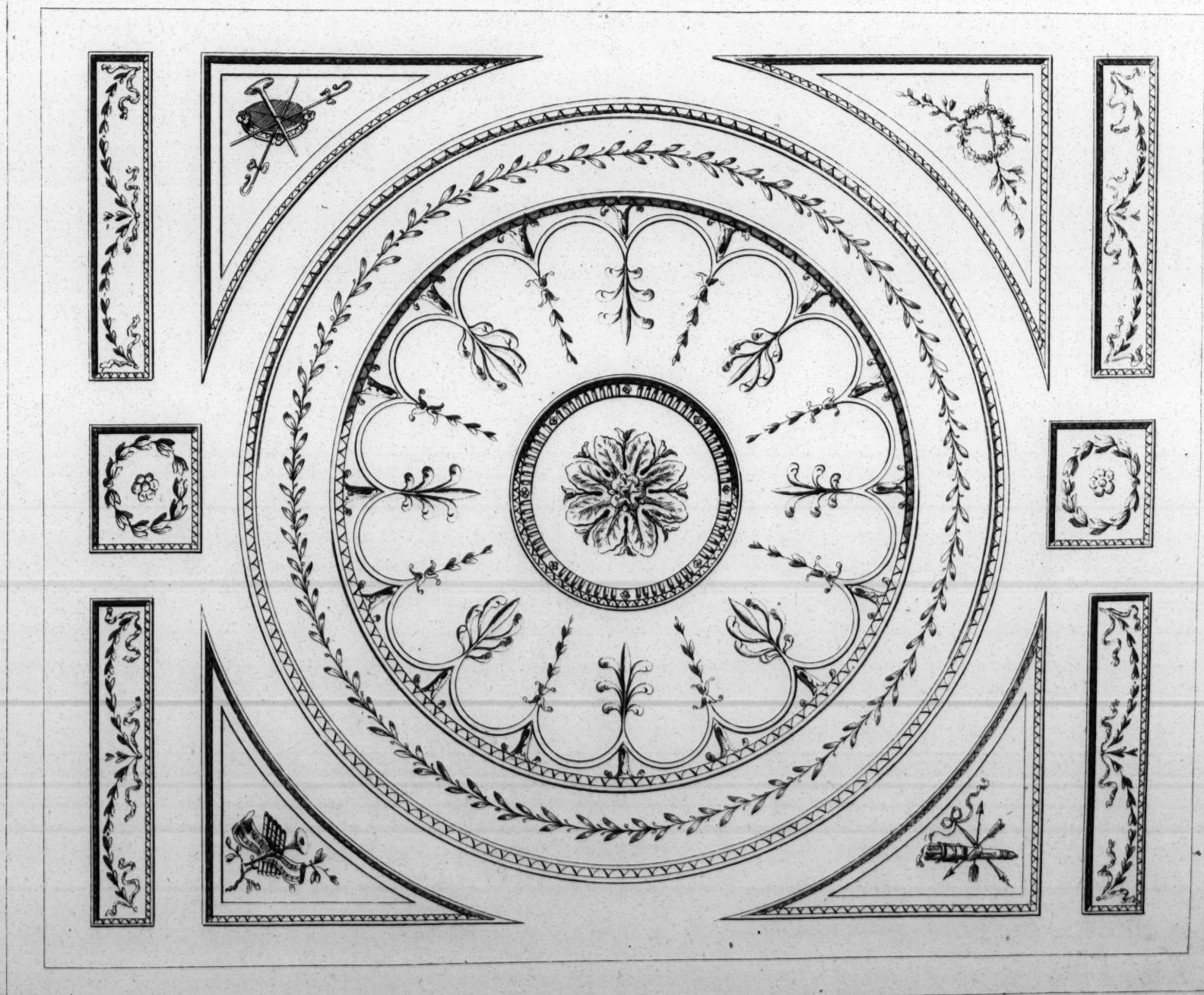
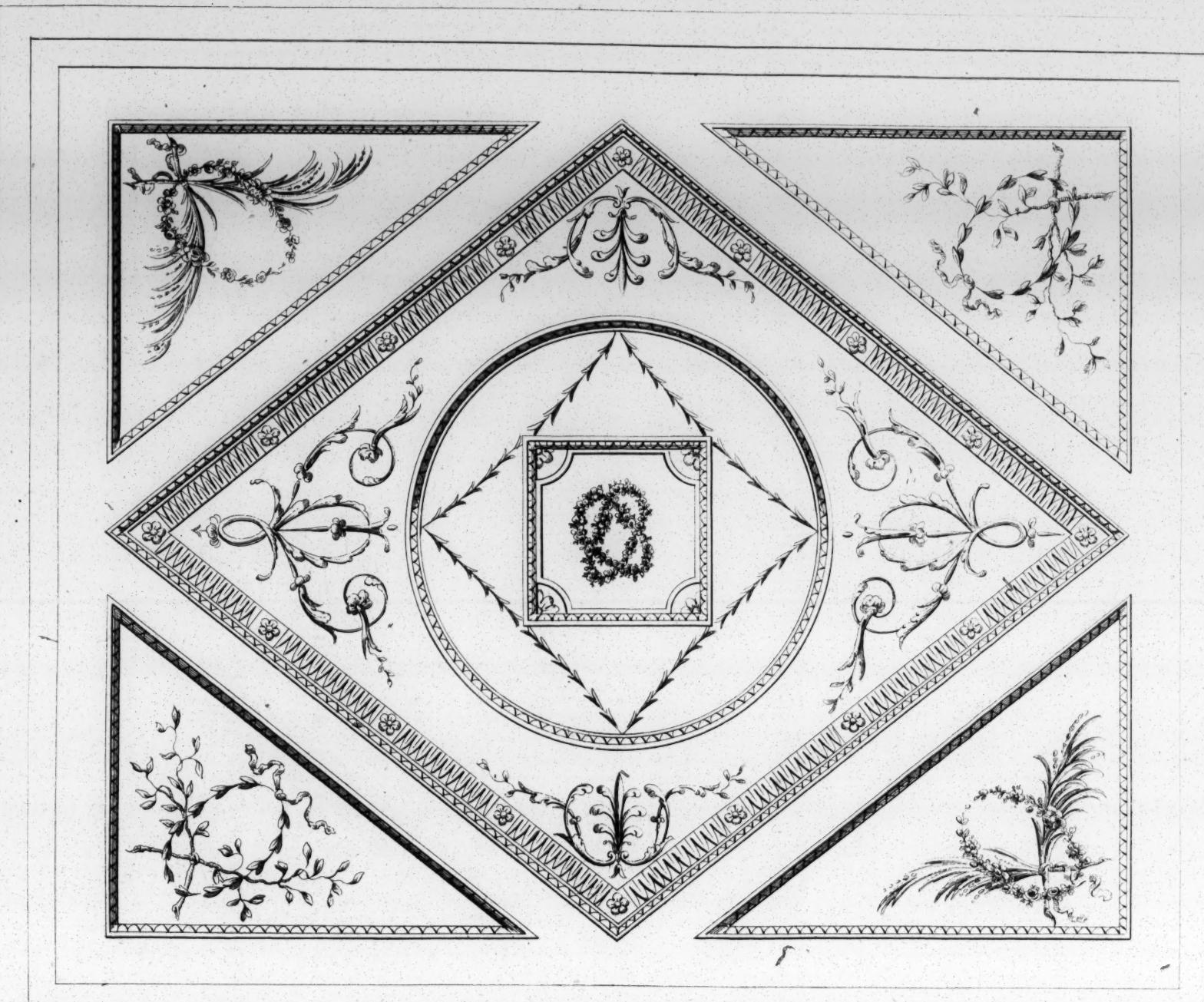


Section of the four Sides of the Dining Room B in Plate 24.

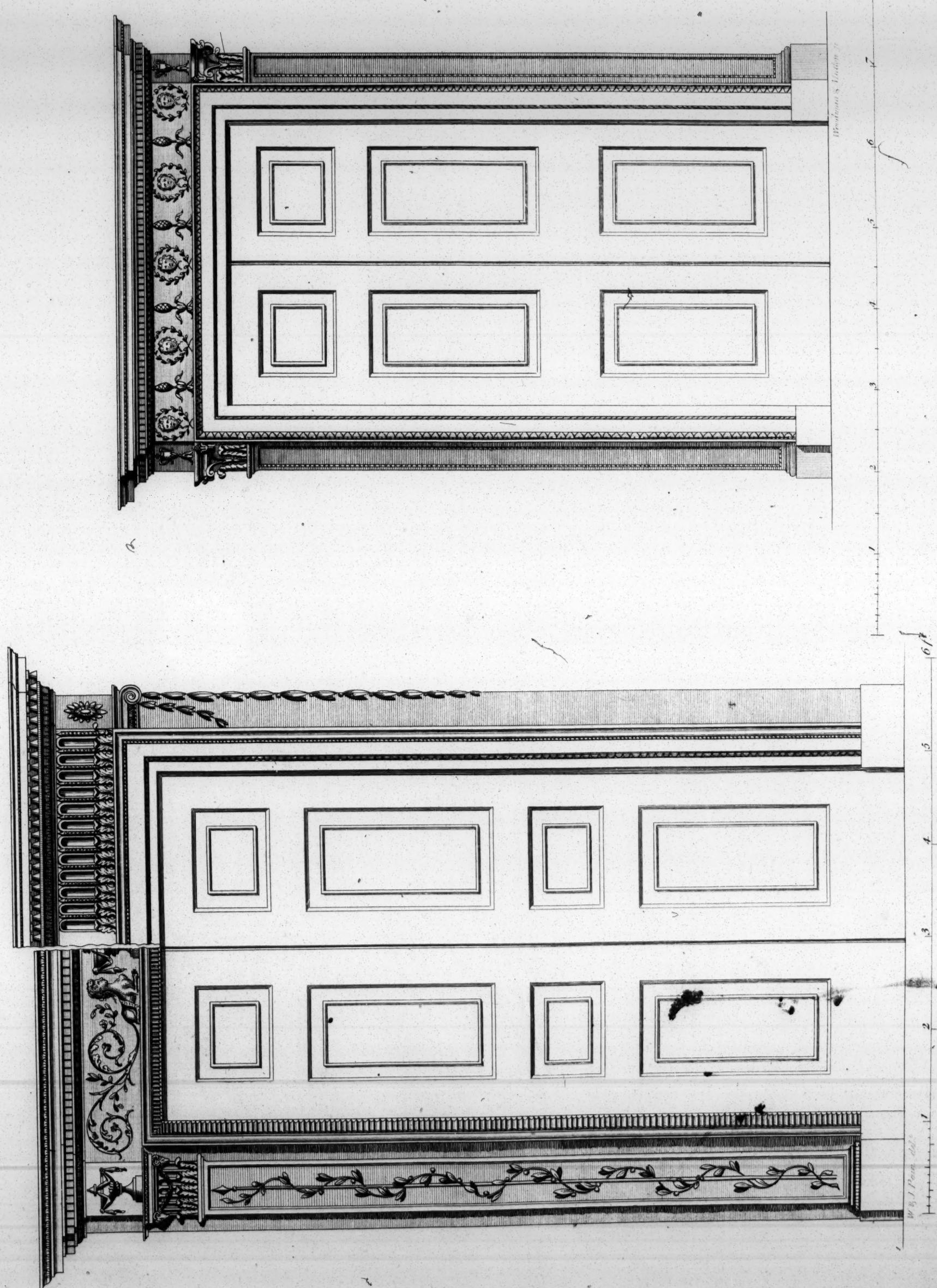






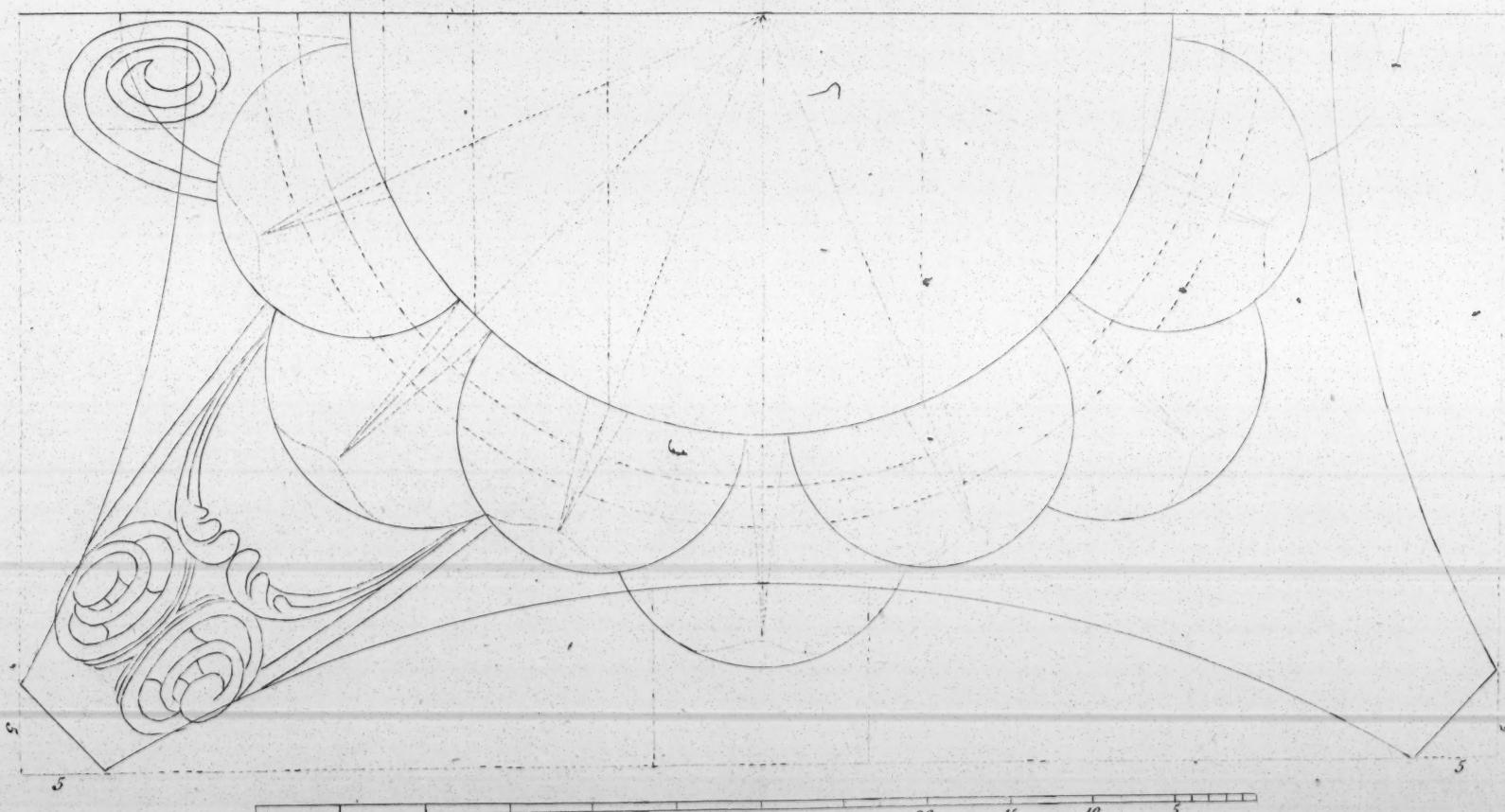
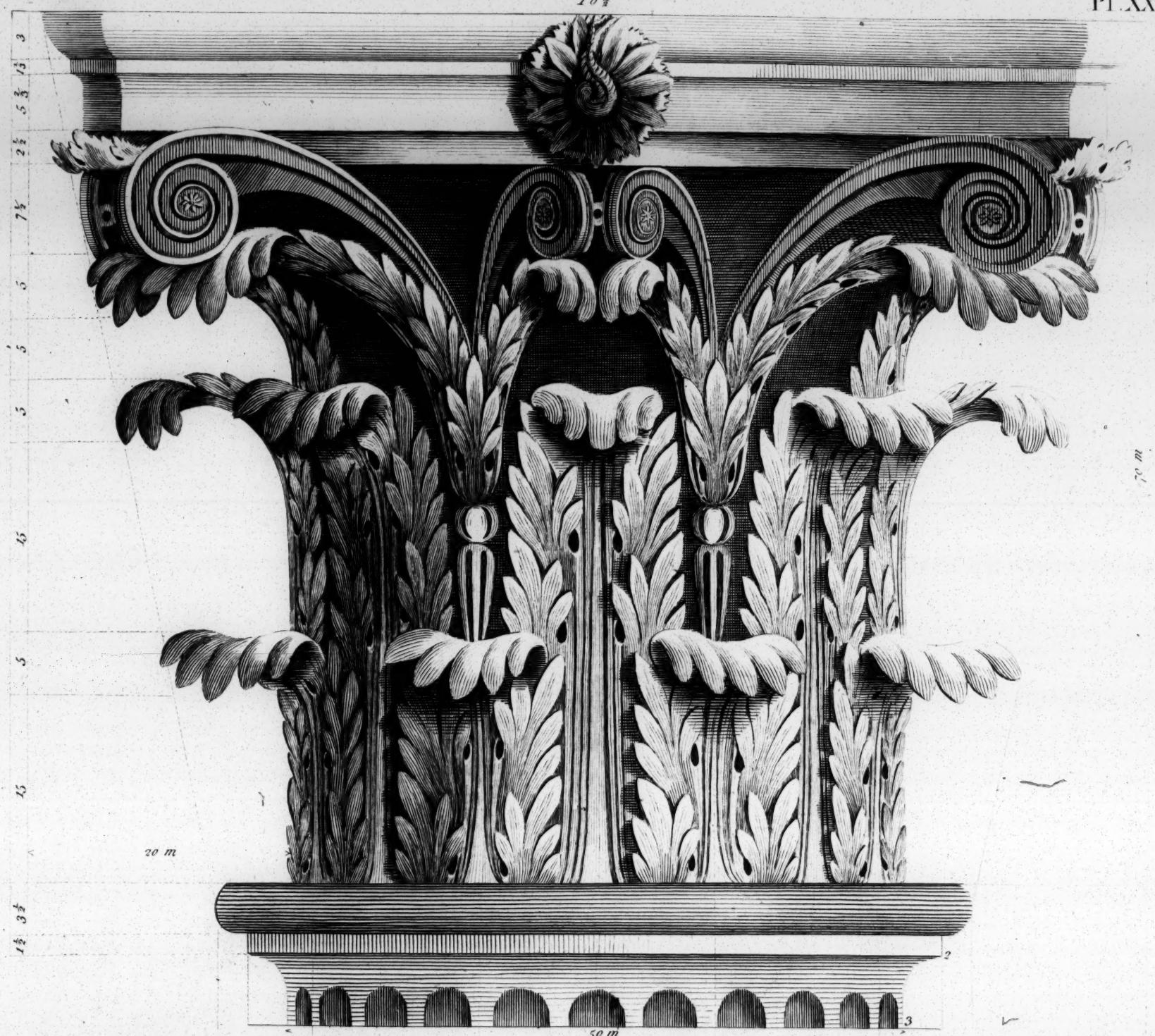






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1



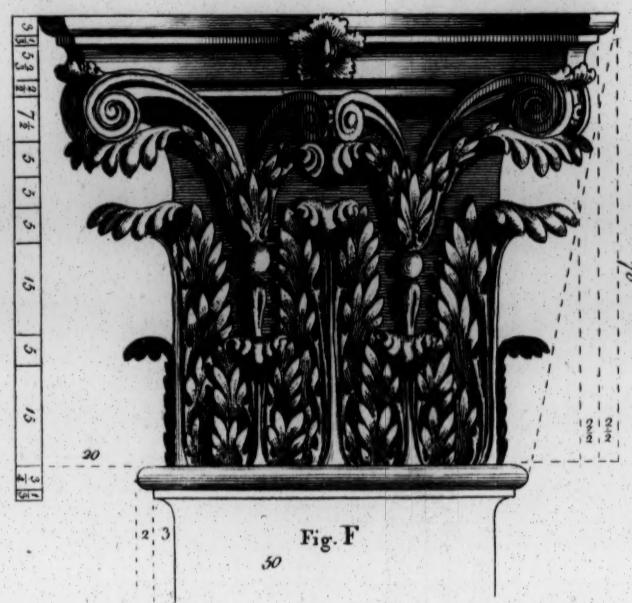


Fig. F

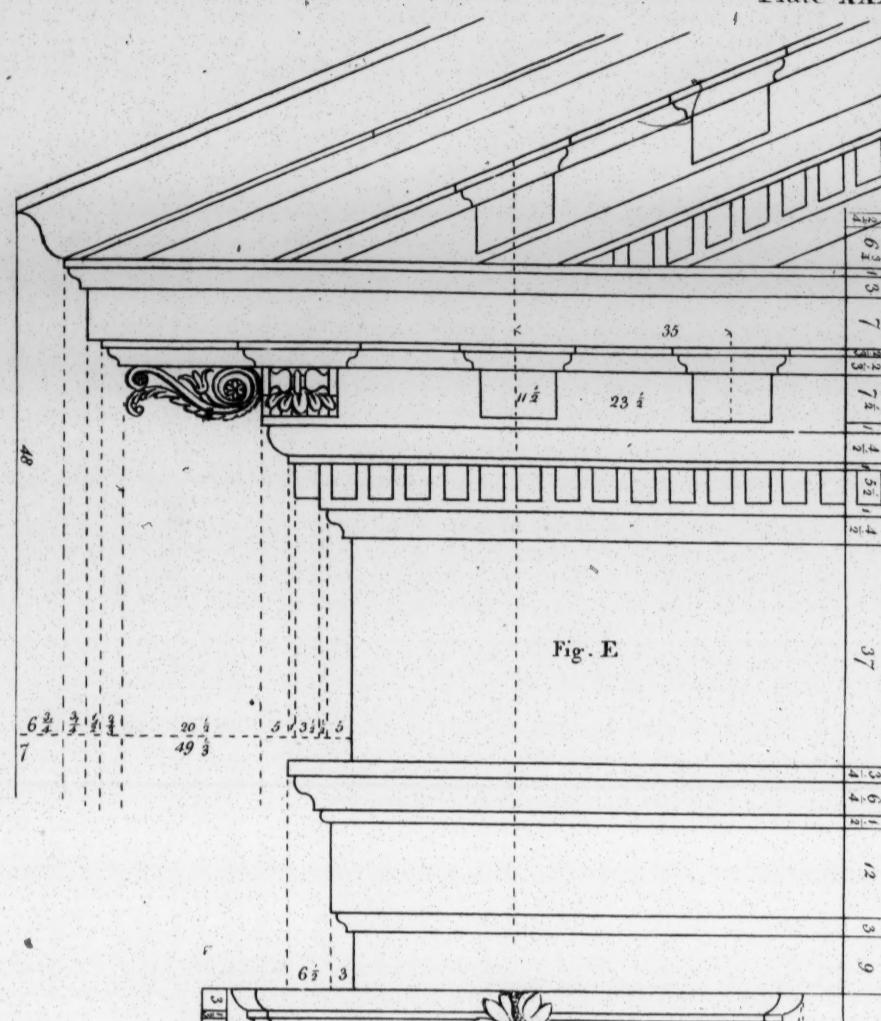


Fig. E

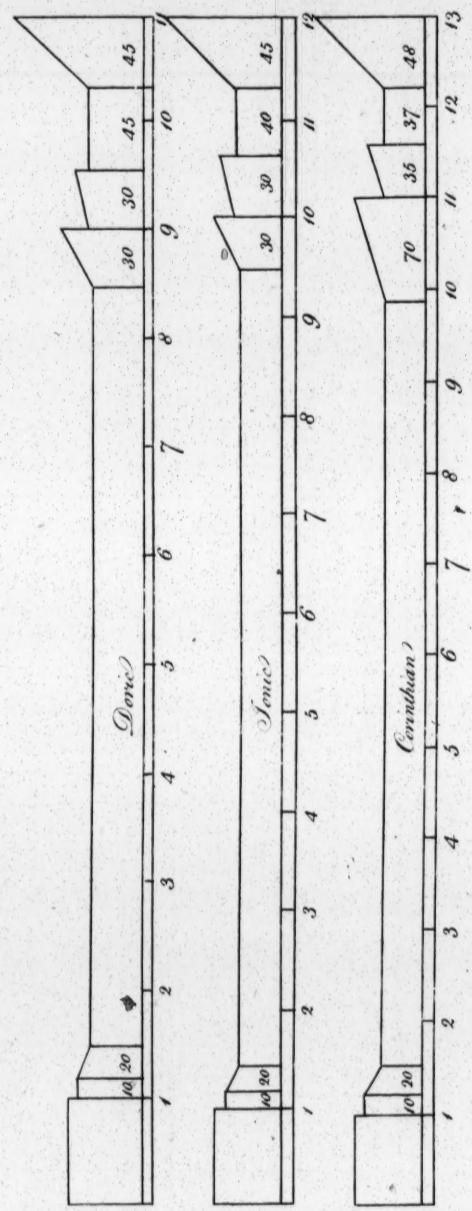


Fig. G

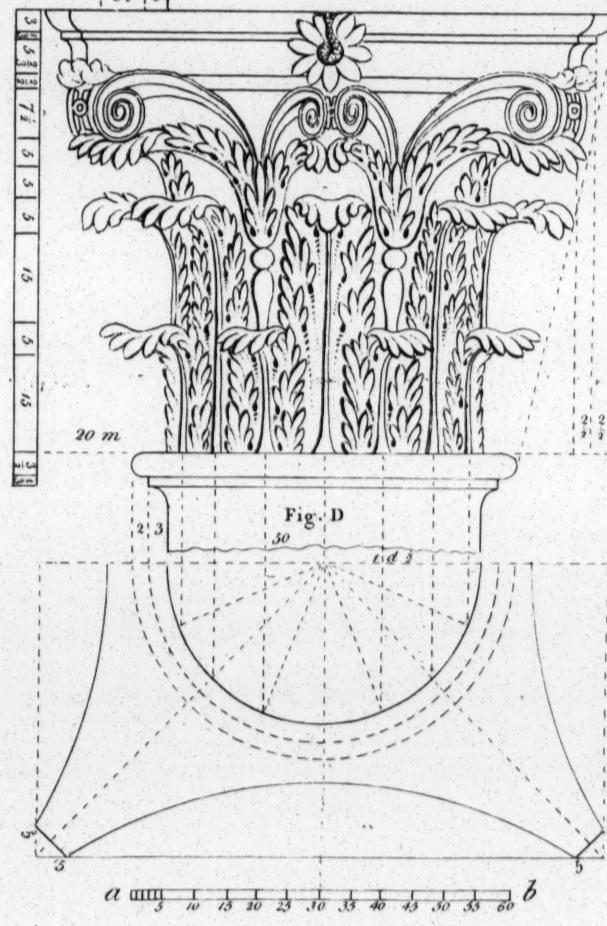


Fig. D

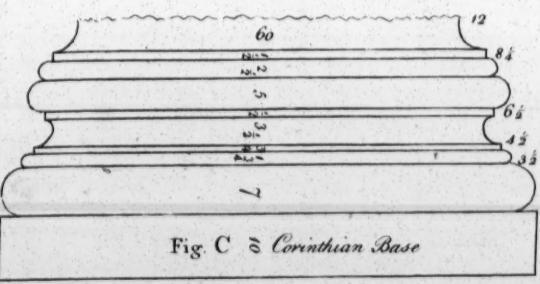


Fig. C & Corinthian Base

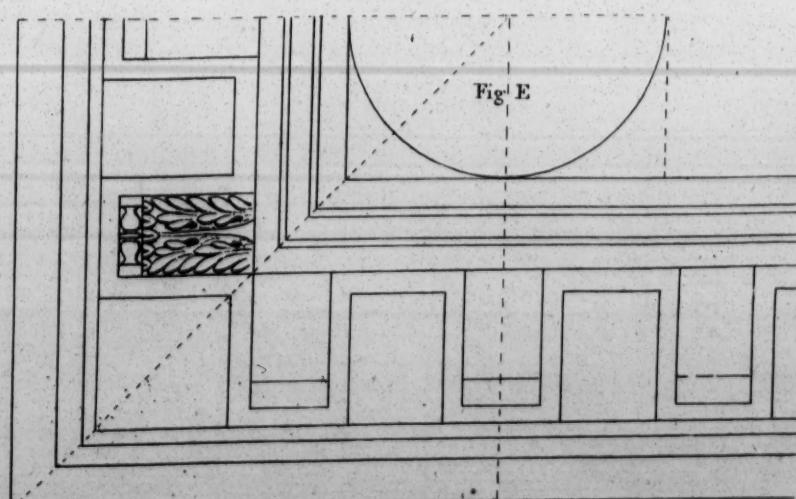
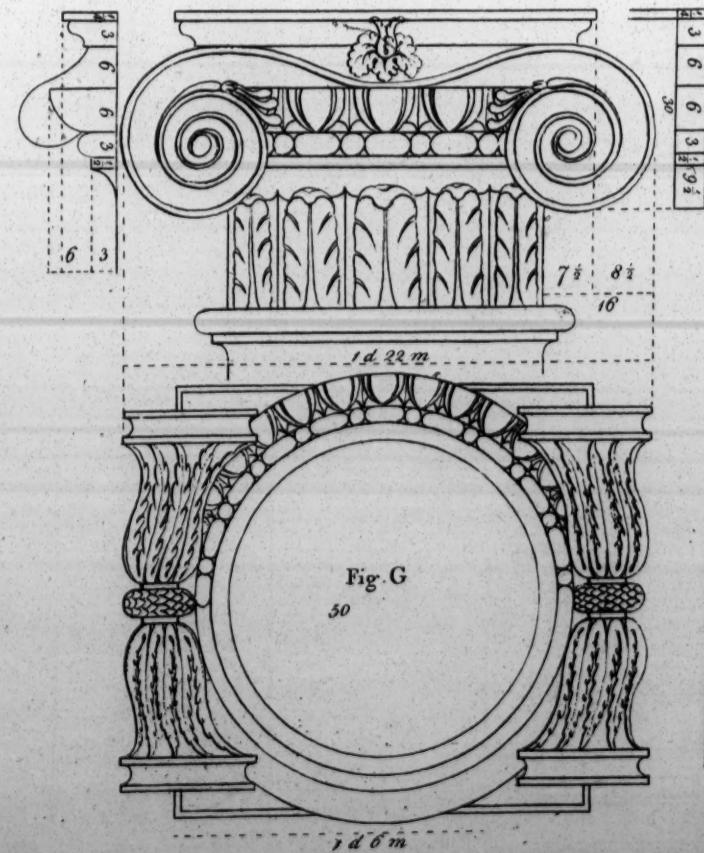


Fig. E



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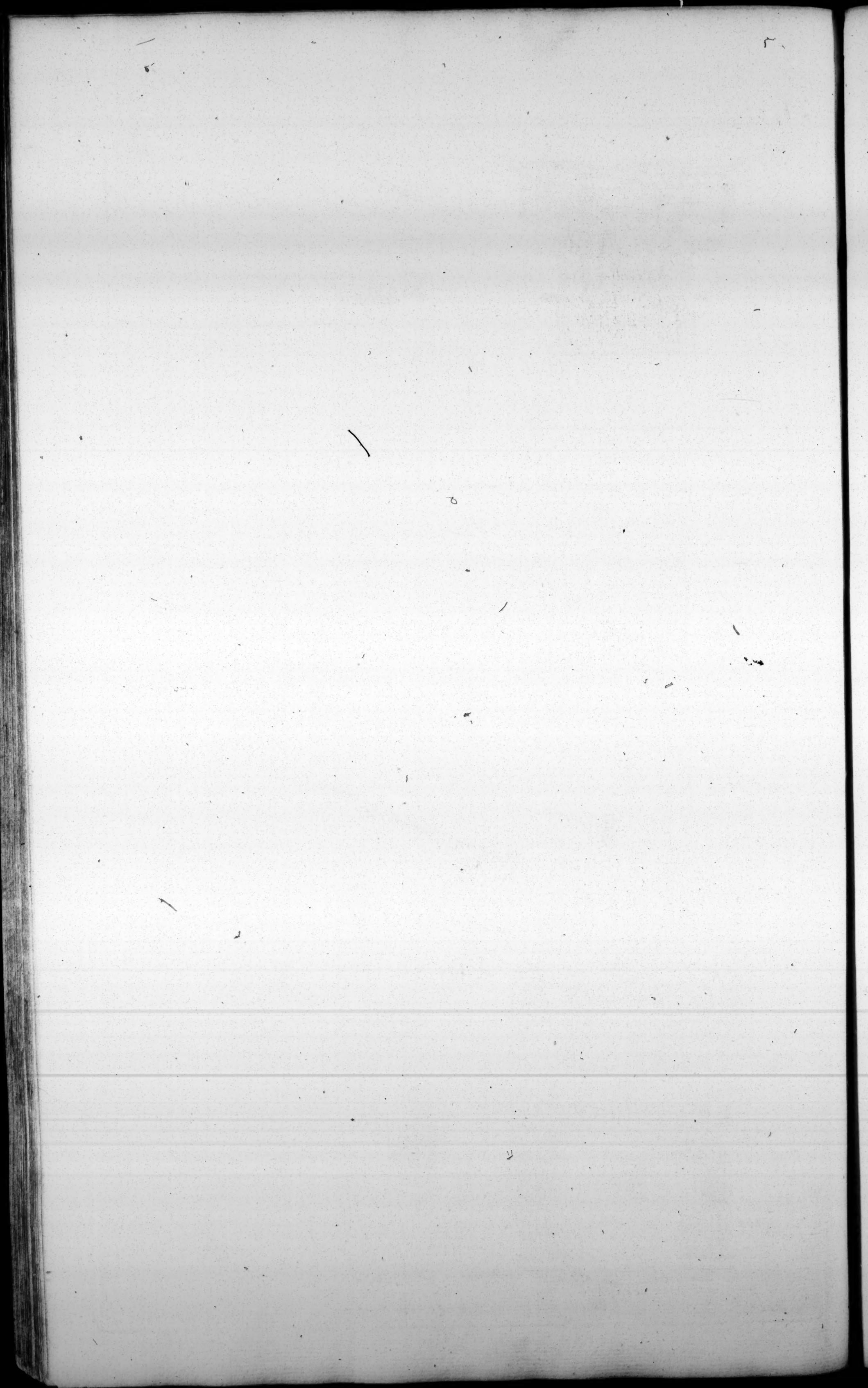
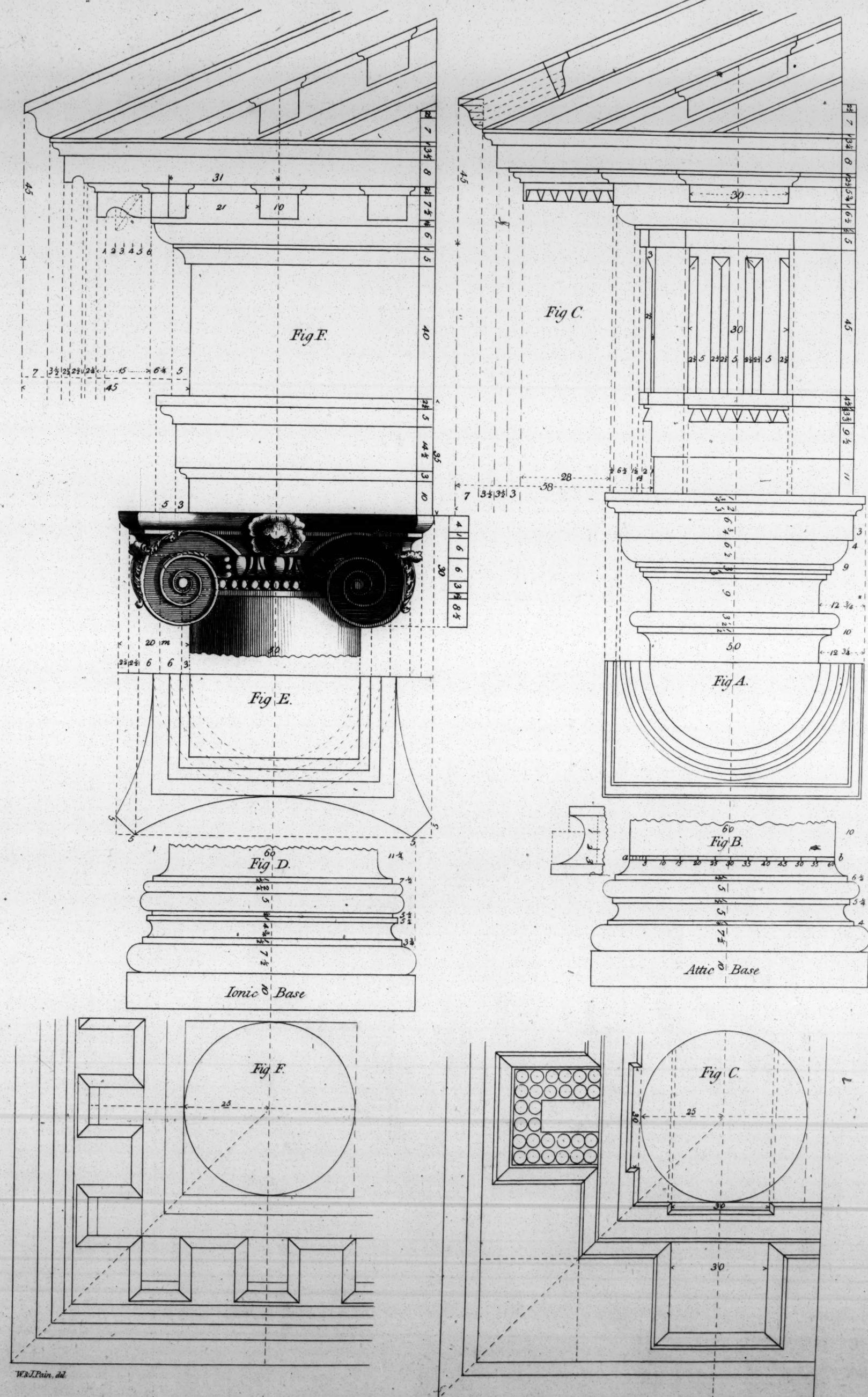


Plate XXXIII



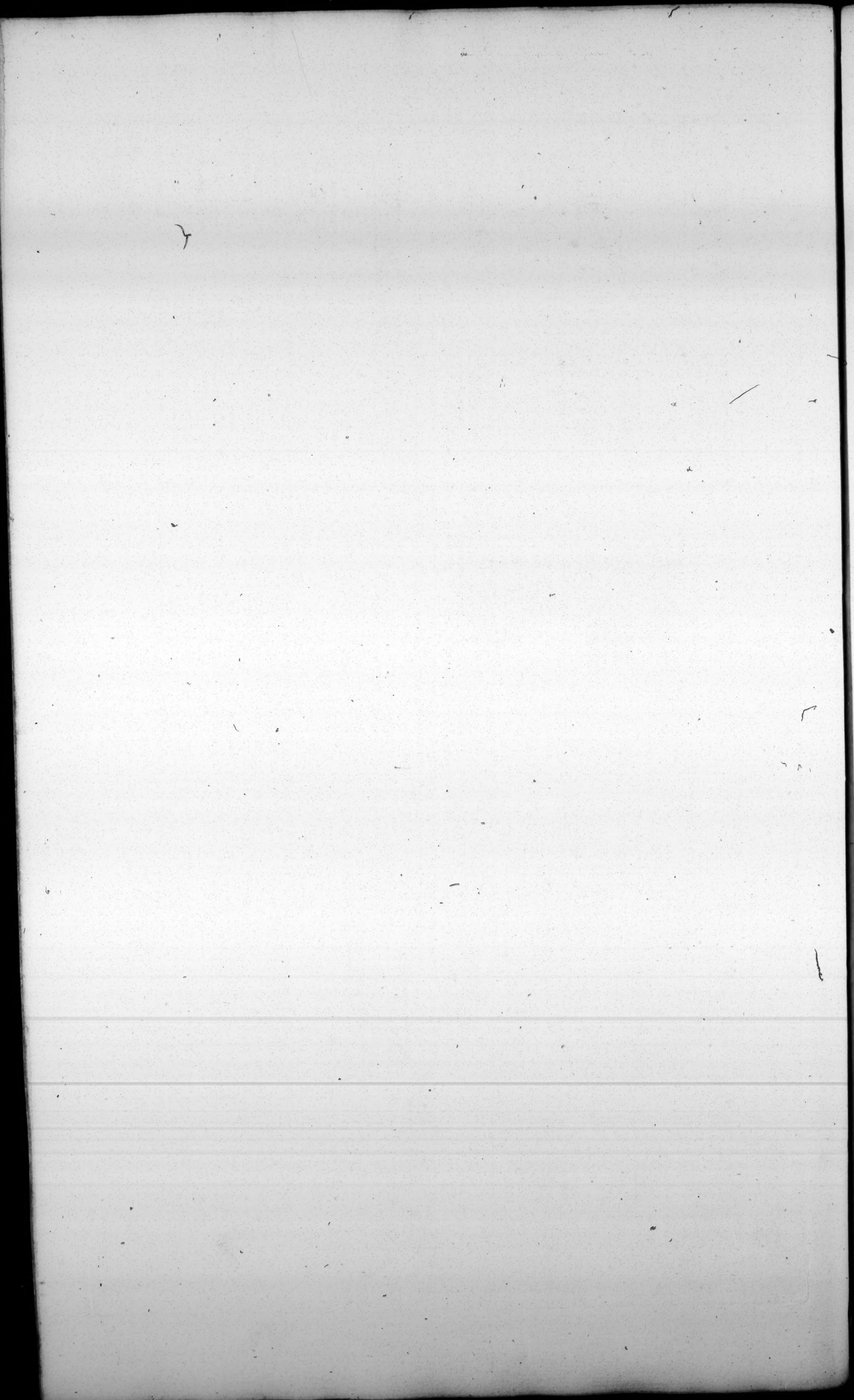
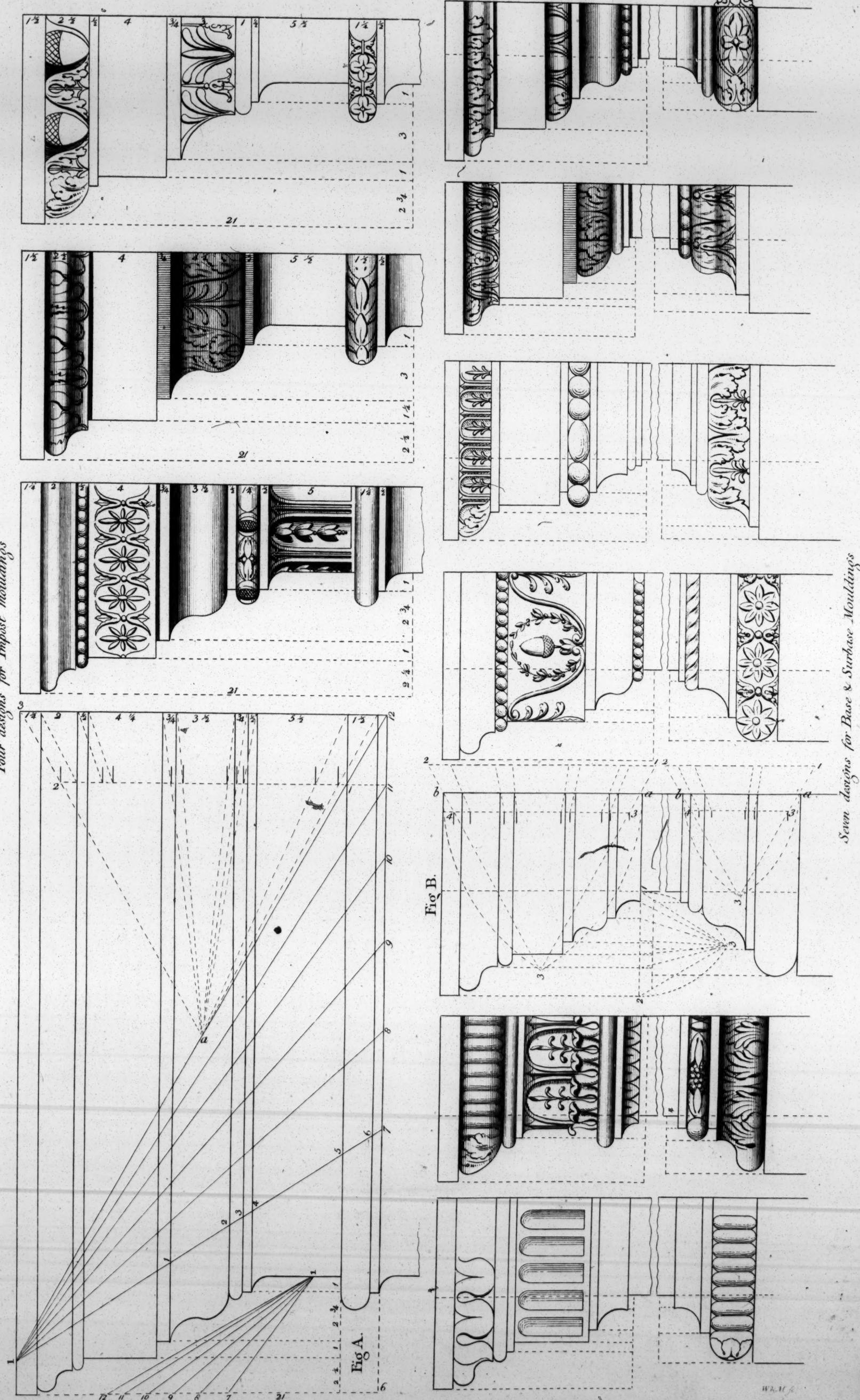
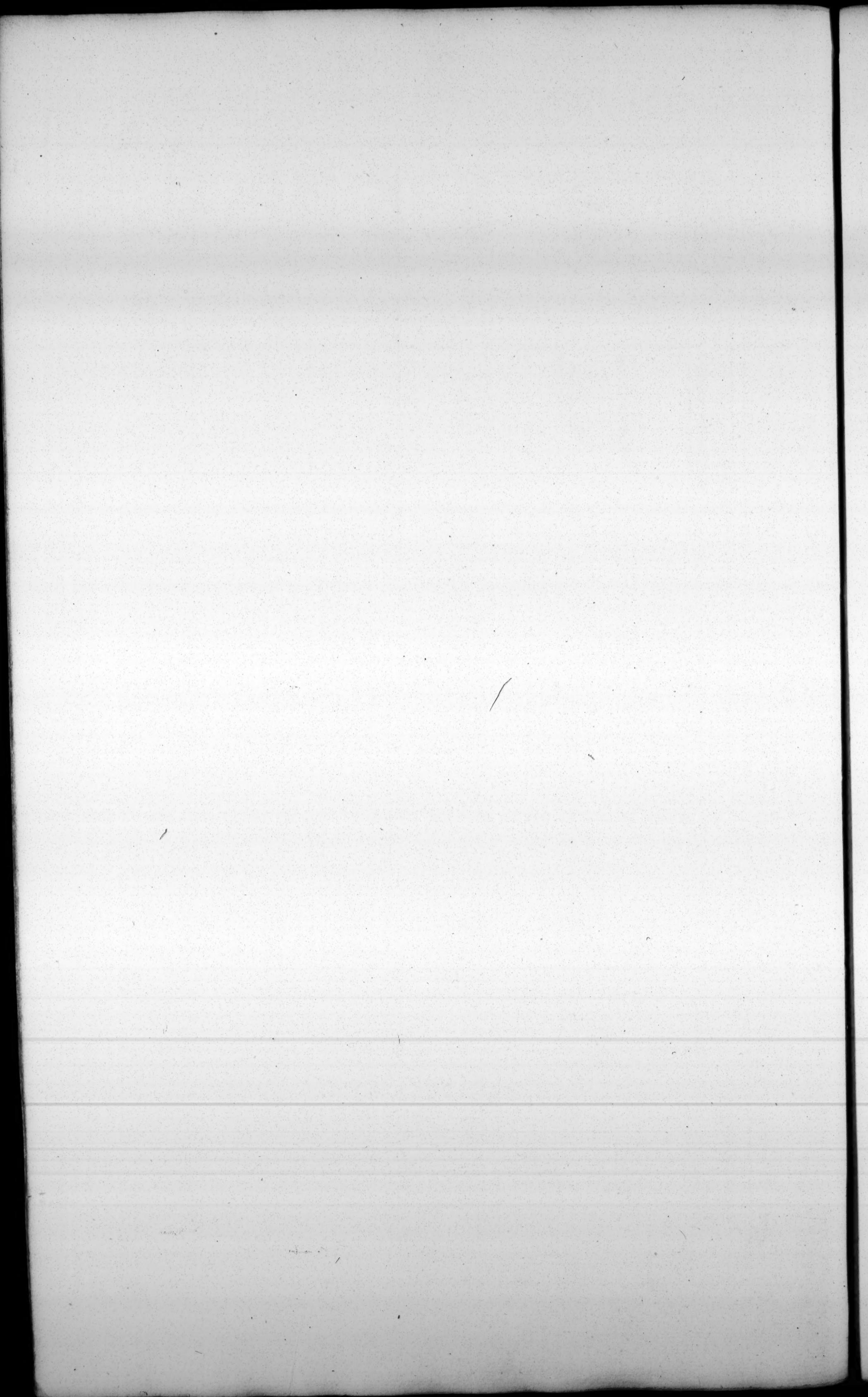
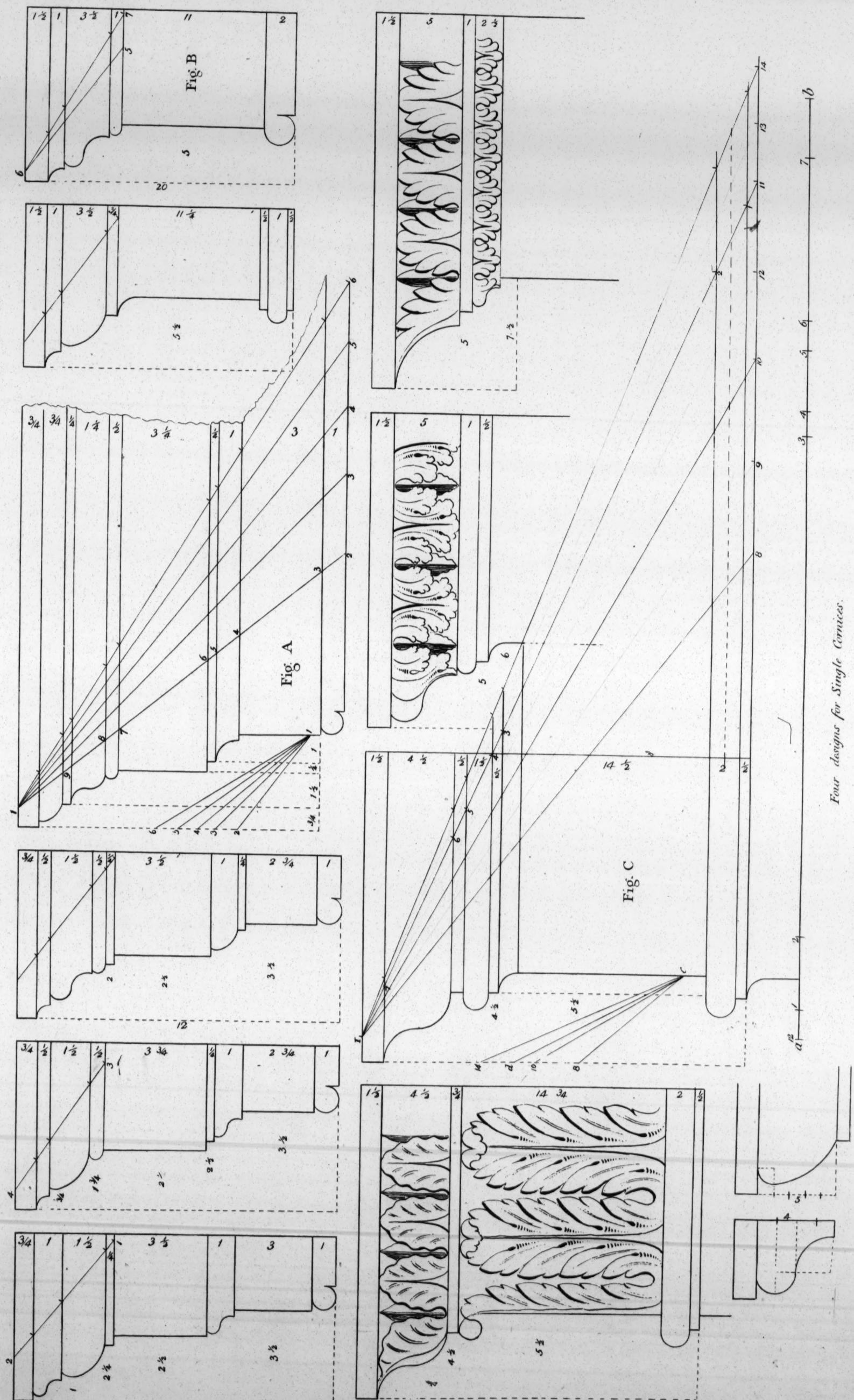


Plate XXXIV.

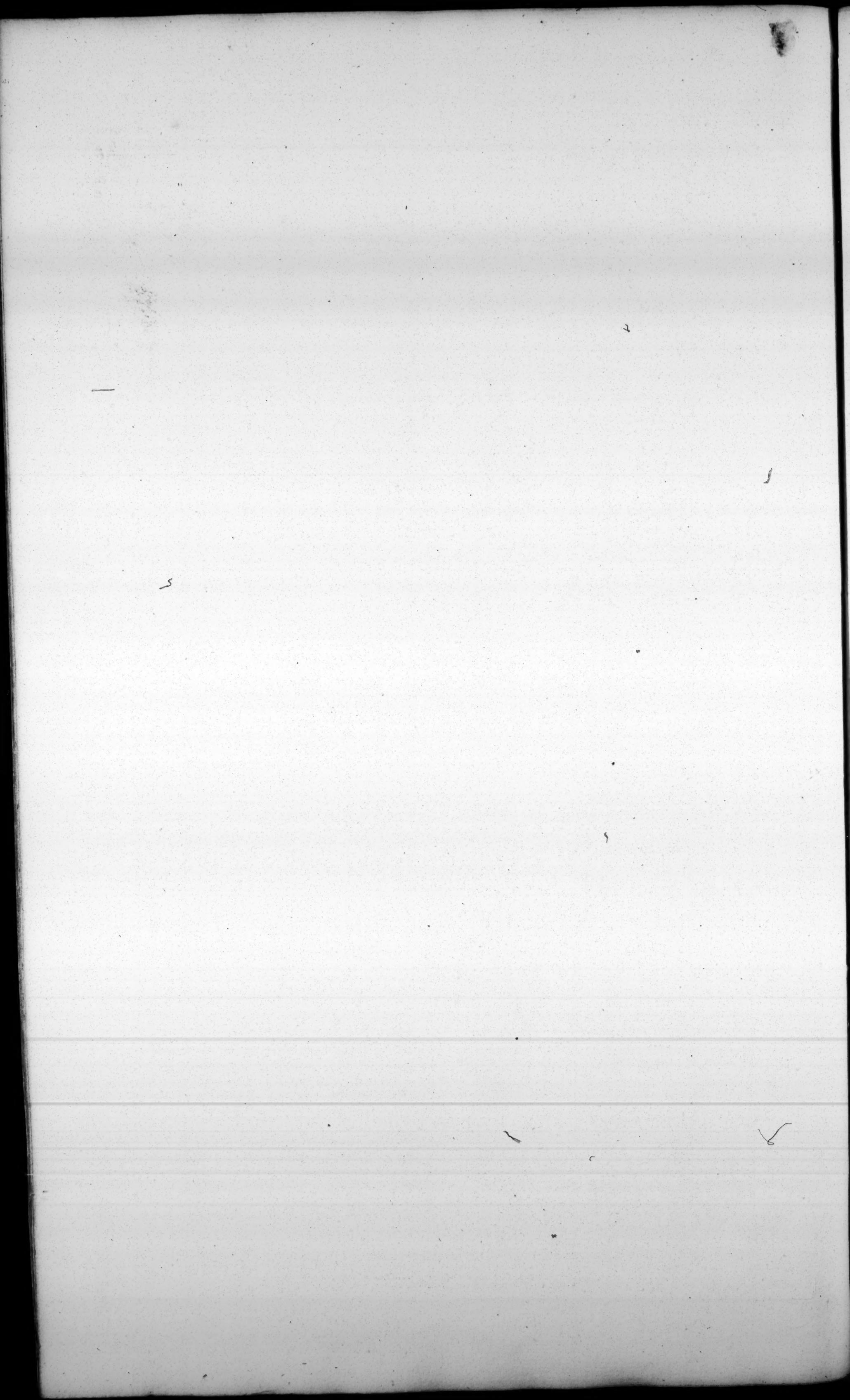


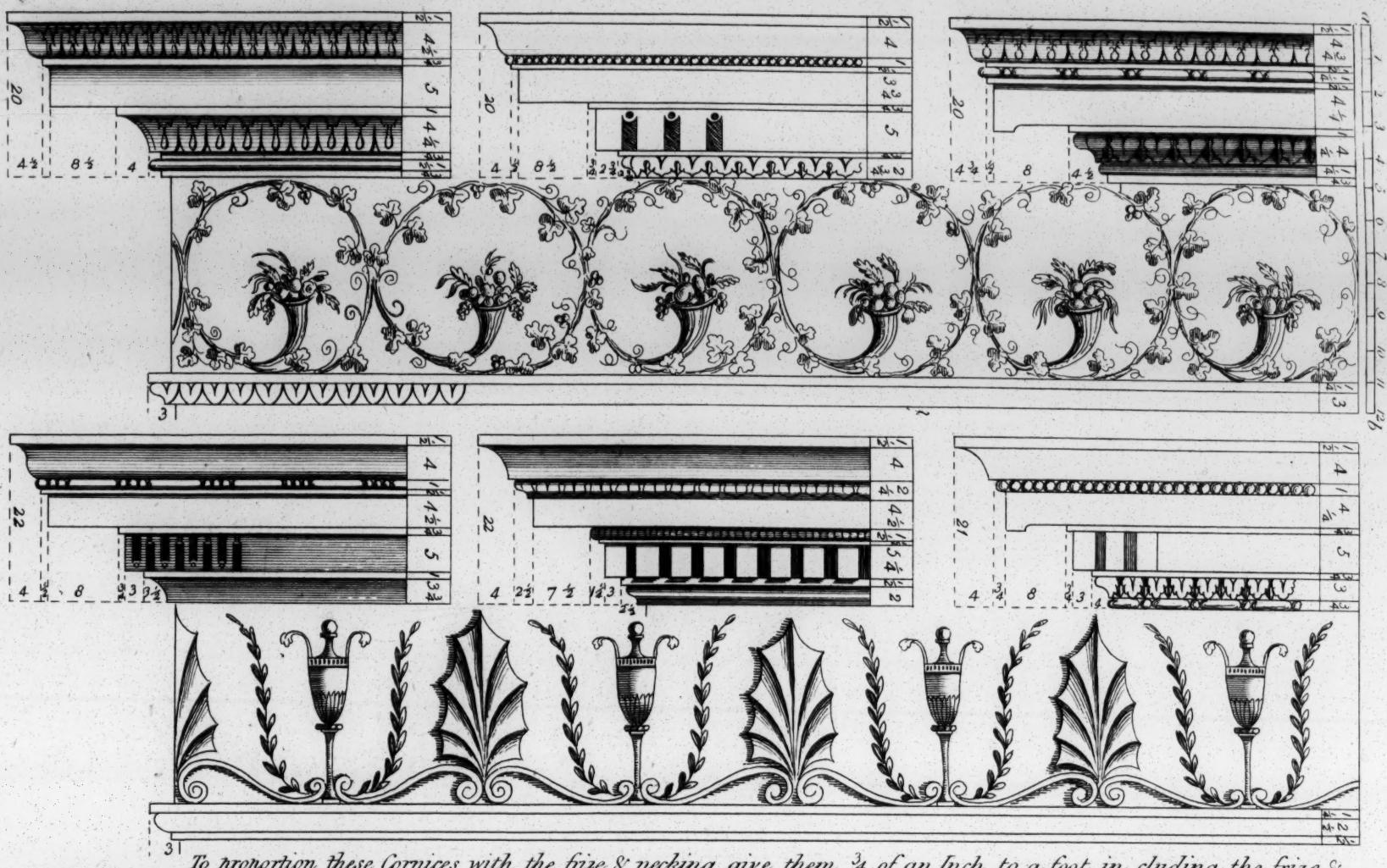
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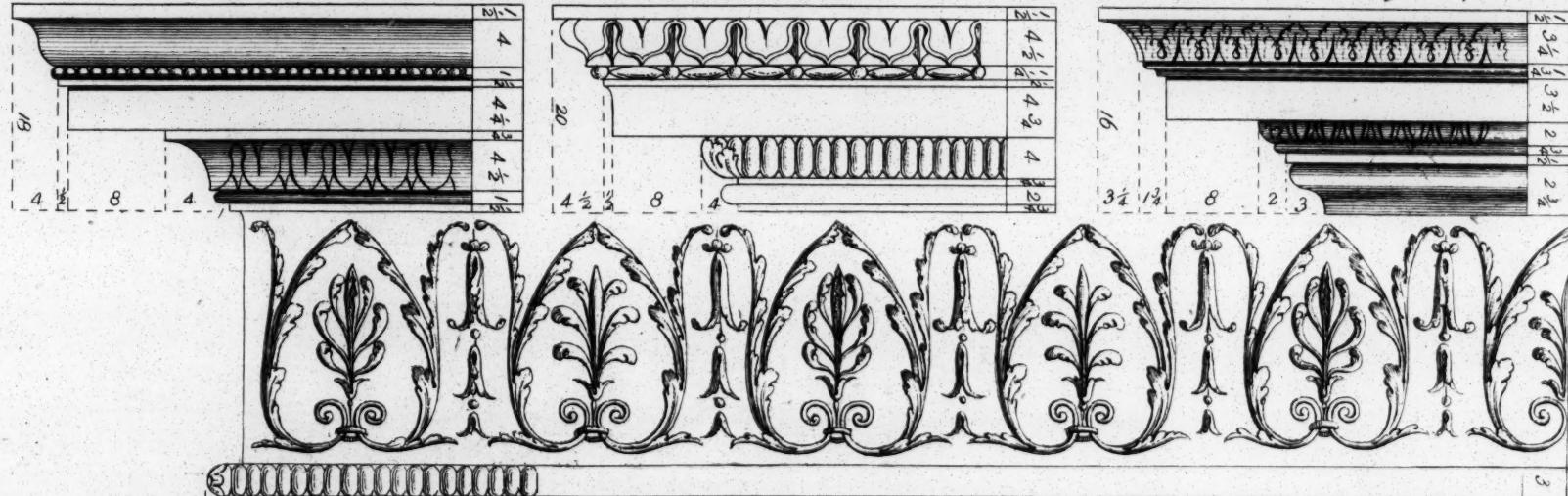


Four designs for Single Cornices.

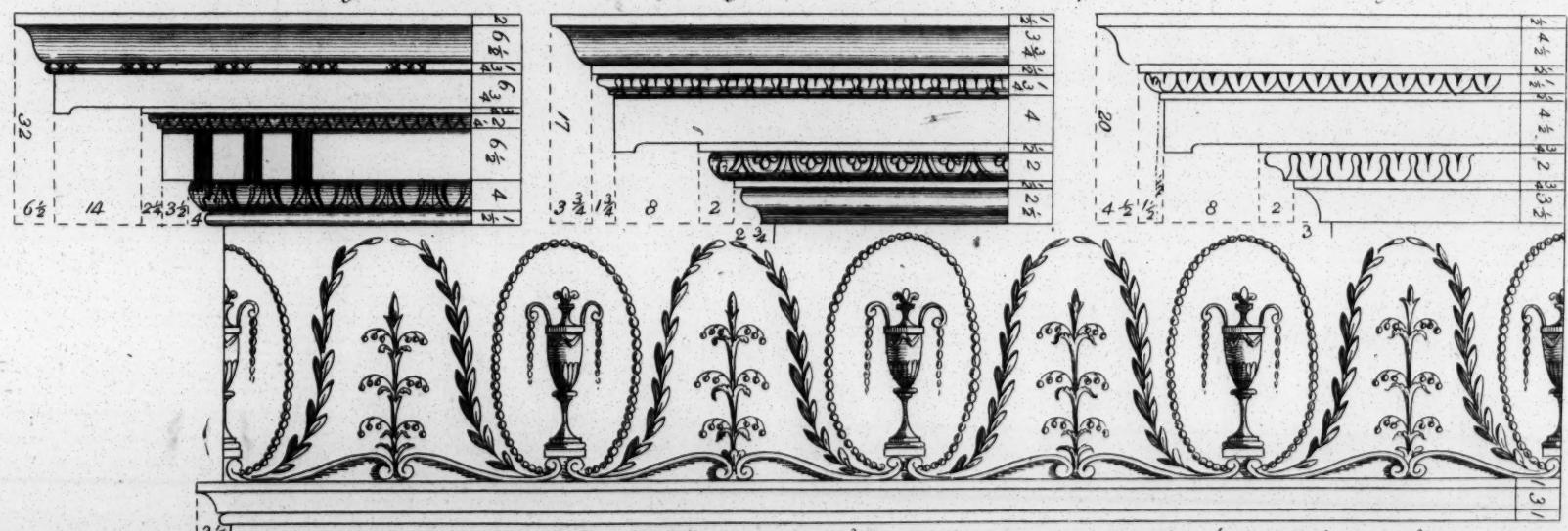




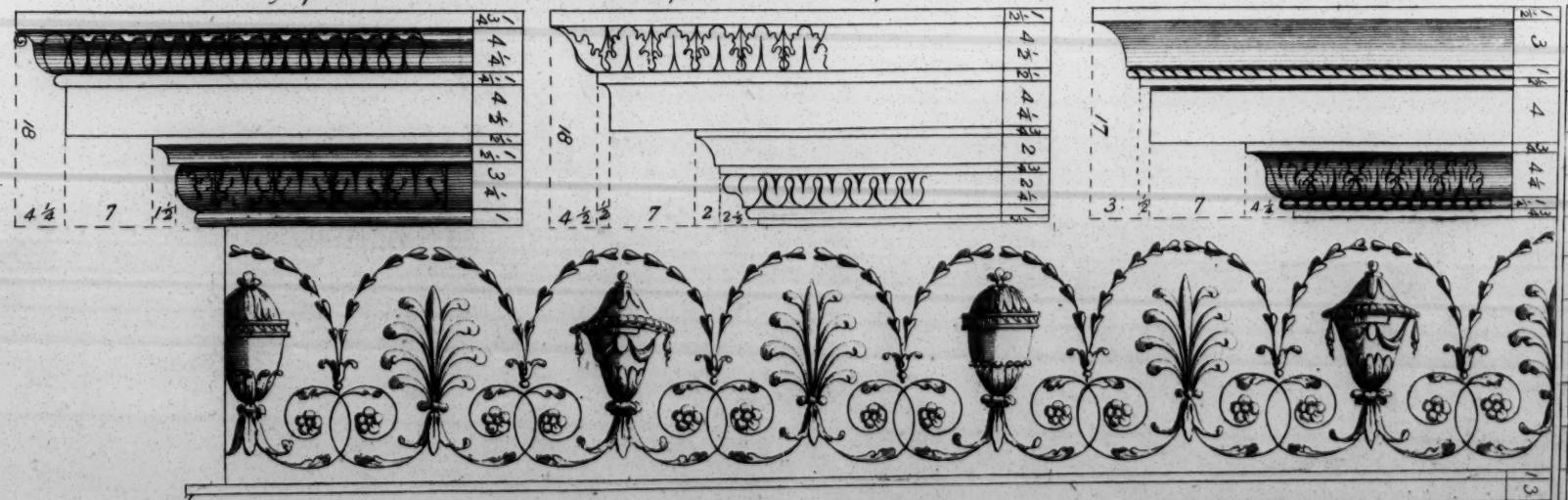
To proportion these Cornices with the frieze & necking, give them $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch to a foot, including the frieze &



$\frac{2}{3}$ Necking divide the whole into 12 parts give 5 to the Cornices & 6 to the frieze 1 to the Neck moulding as Scale A.B.



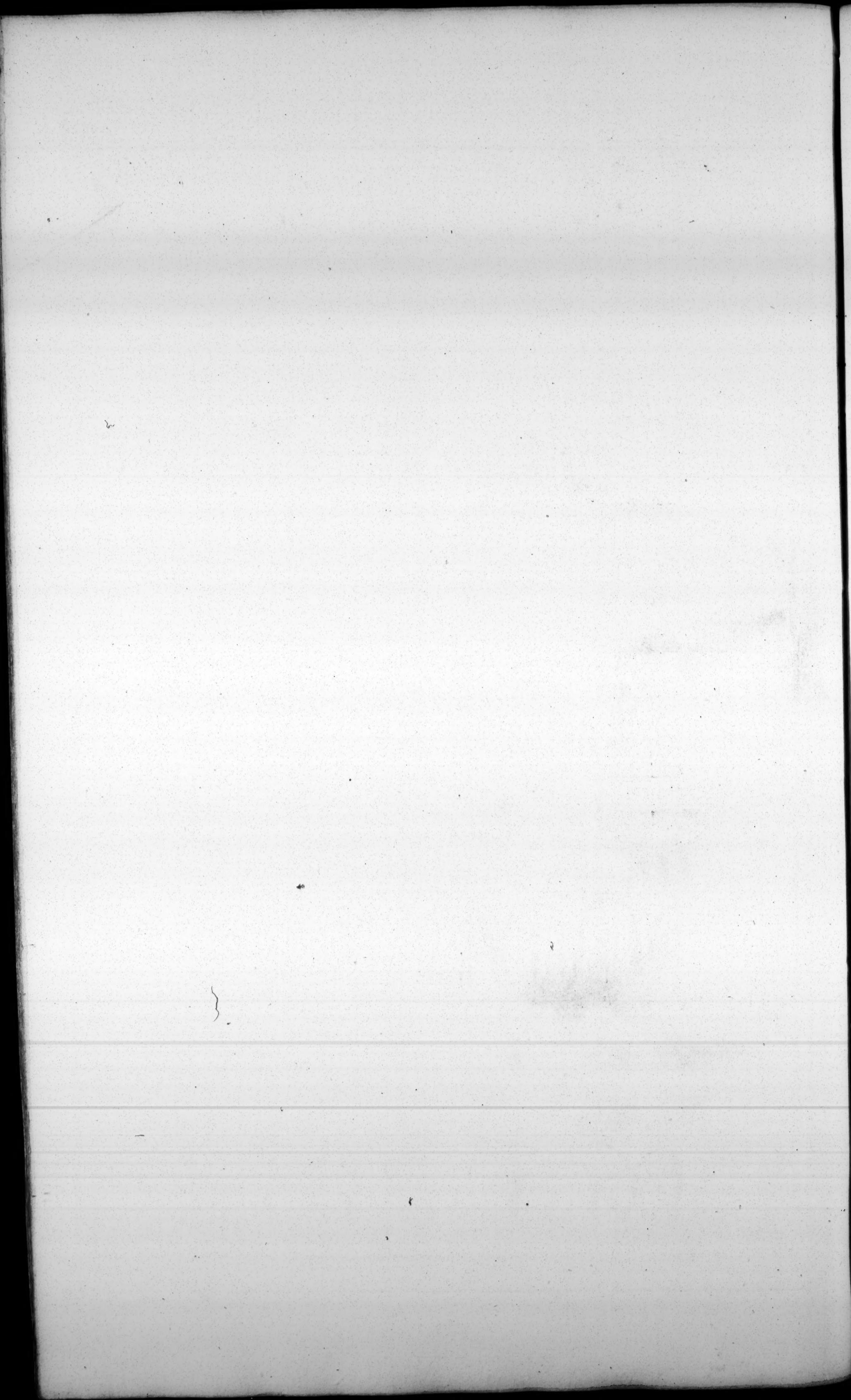
any of these Cornices used without the frieze in Rooms $\frac{3}{8}$ of an Inch to a foot, outside $\frac{3}{2}$ an Inch to a foot



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Woodman & Muller Sculp.



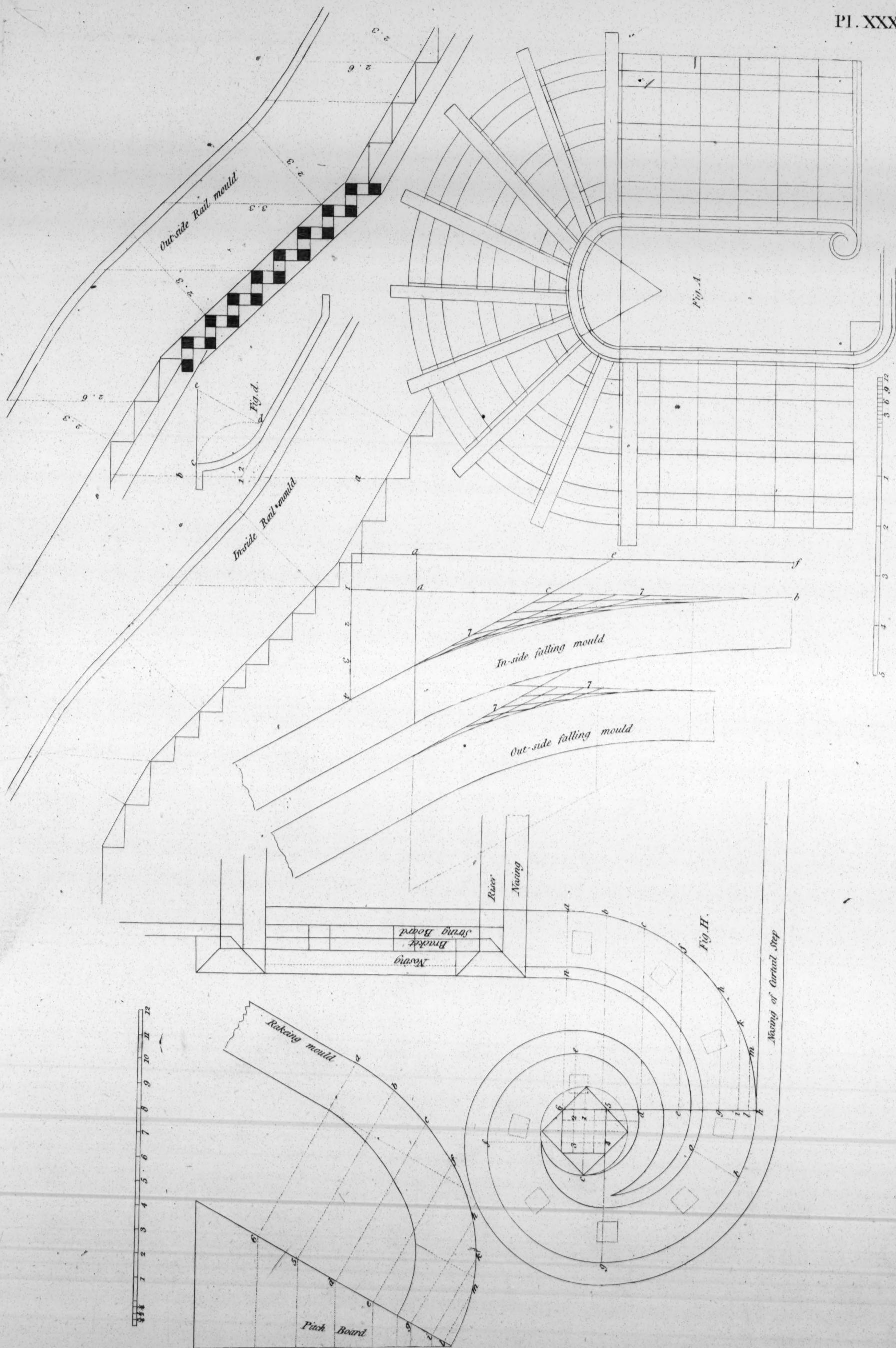


PLATE 38

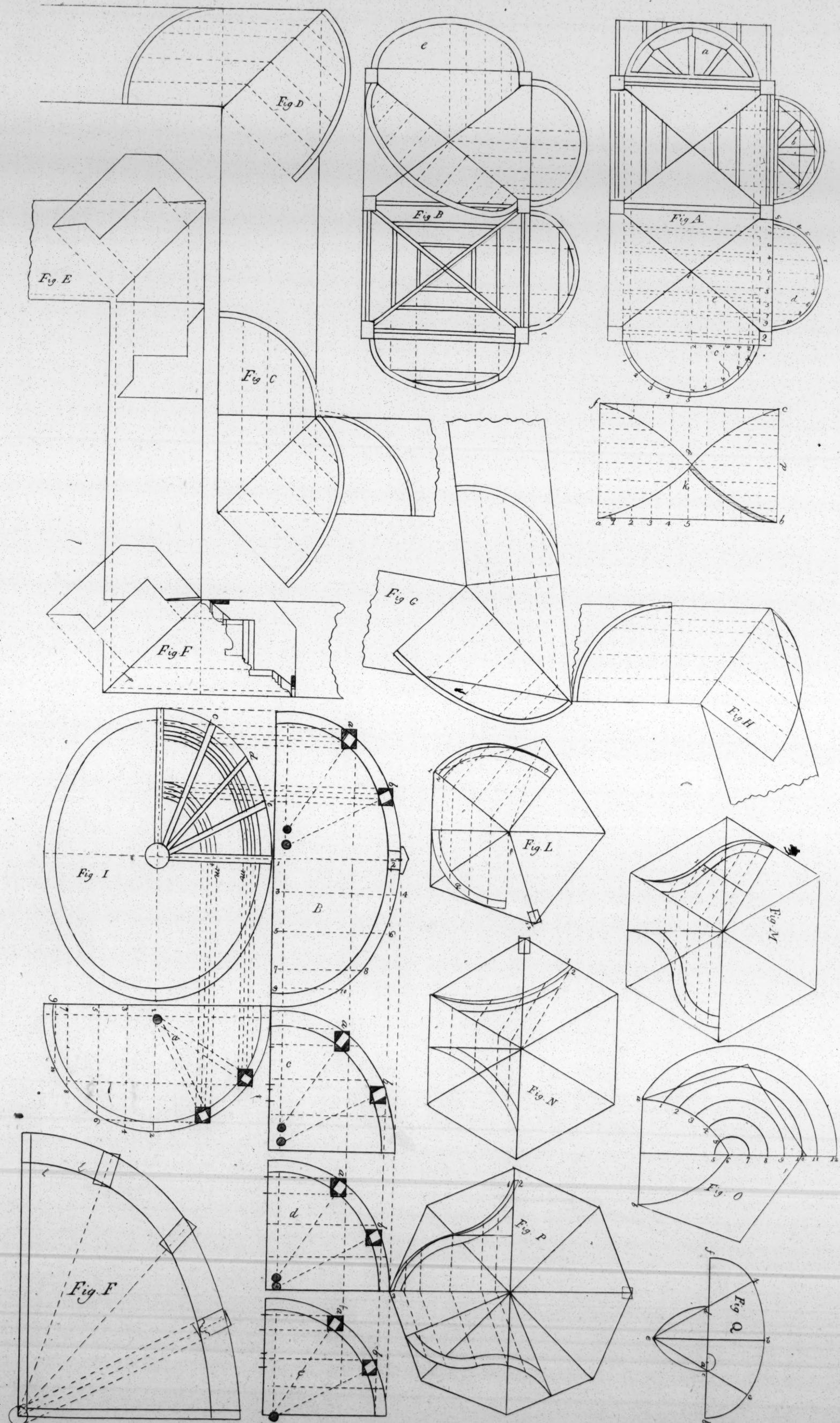
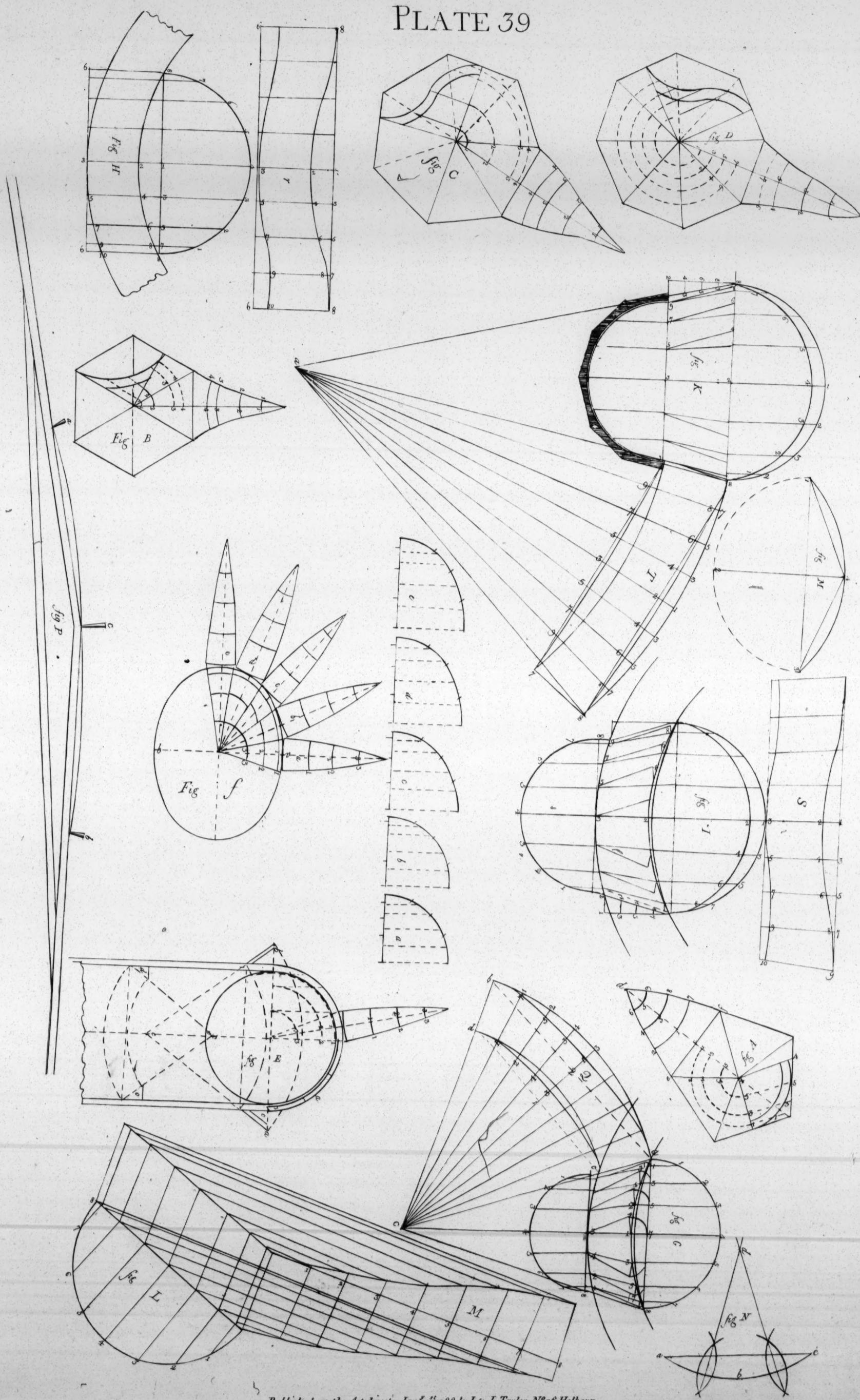
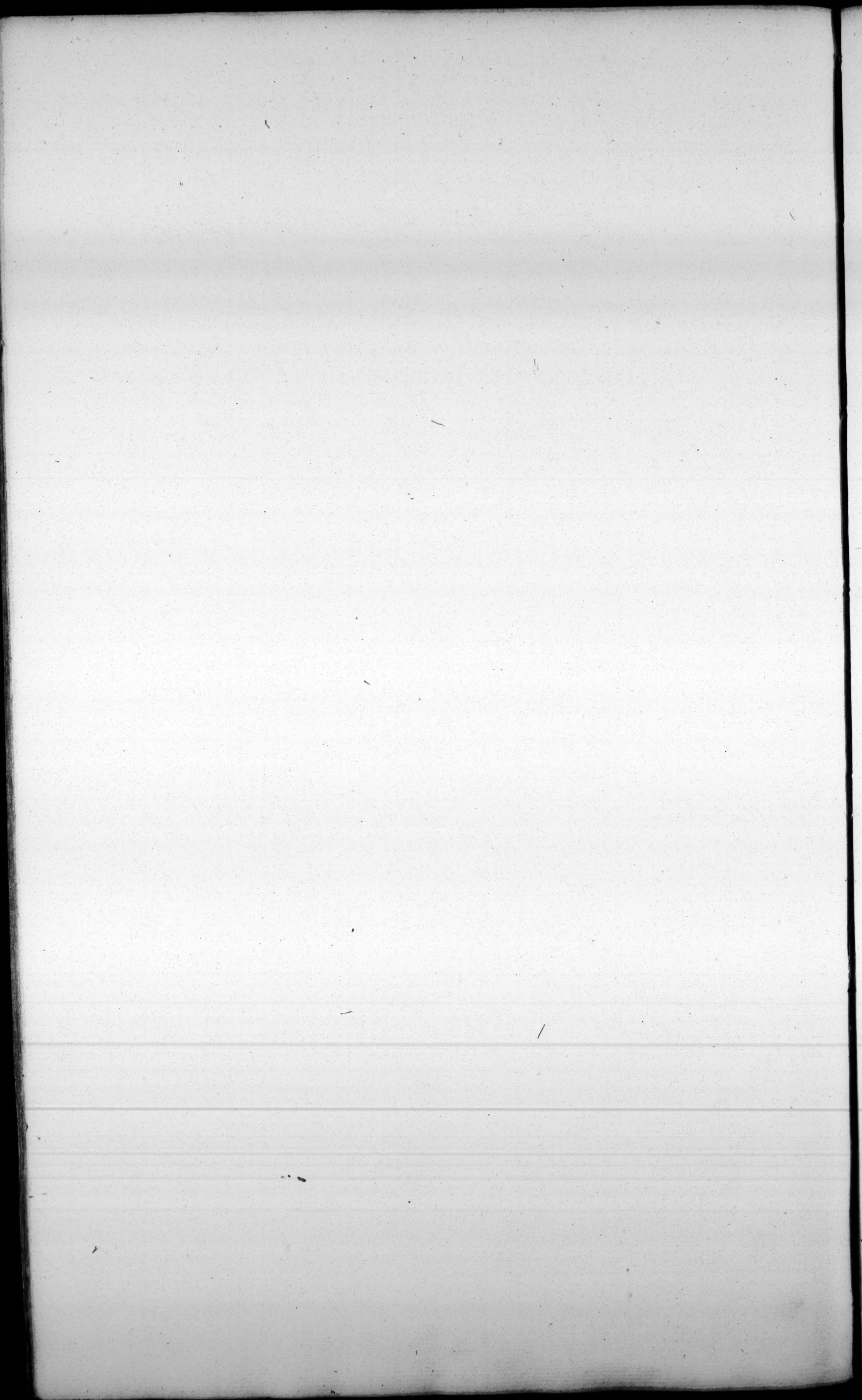




PLATE 39



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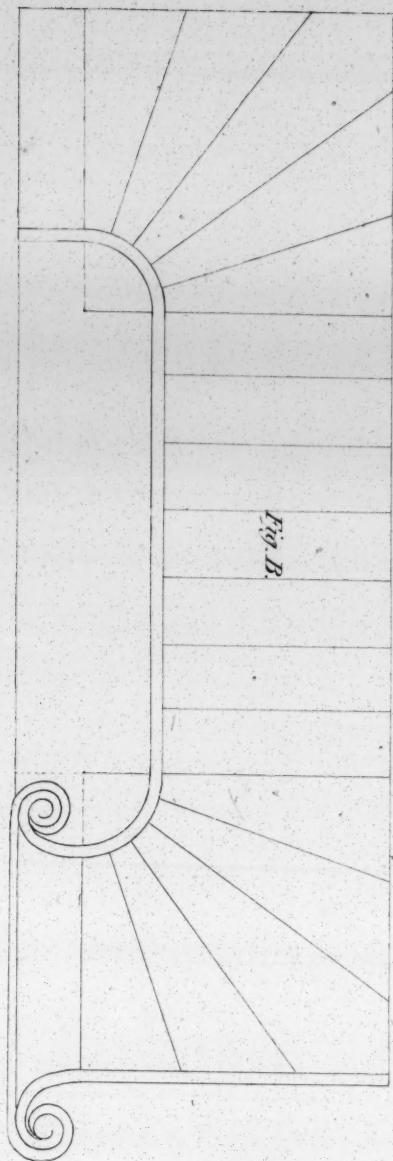


Fig. A.

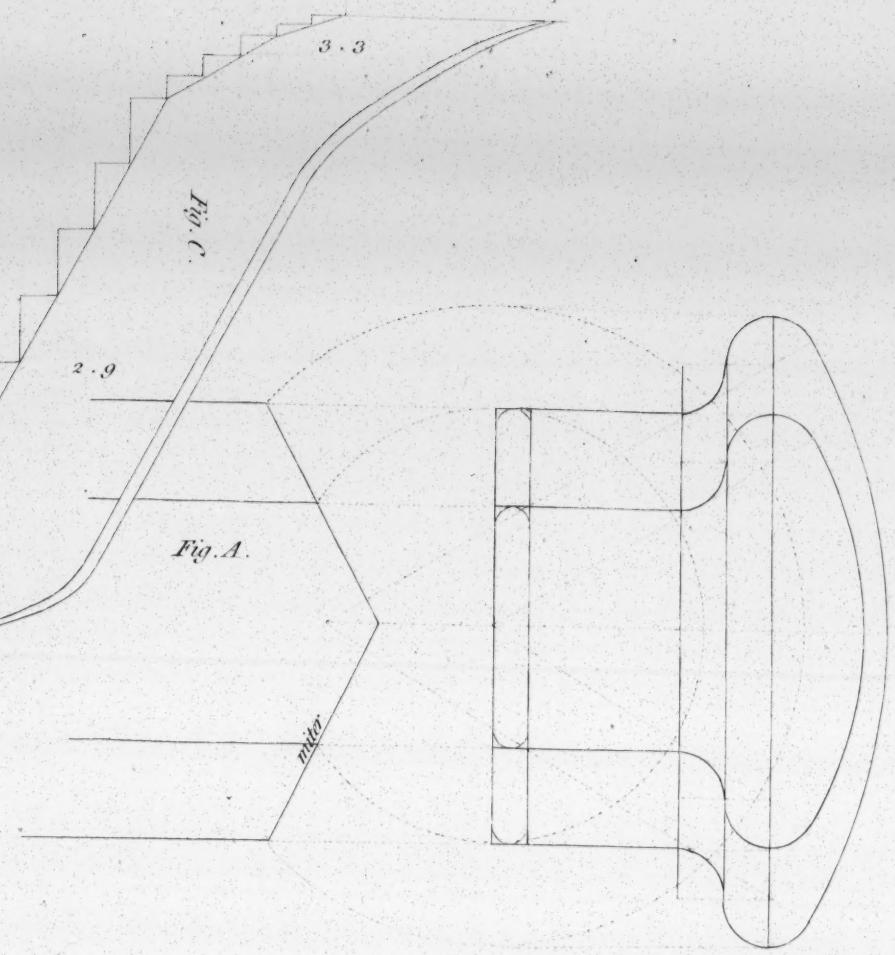


Fig. B.

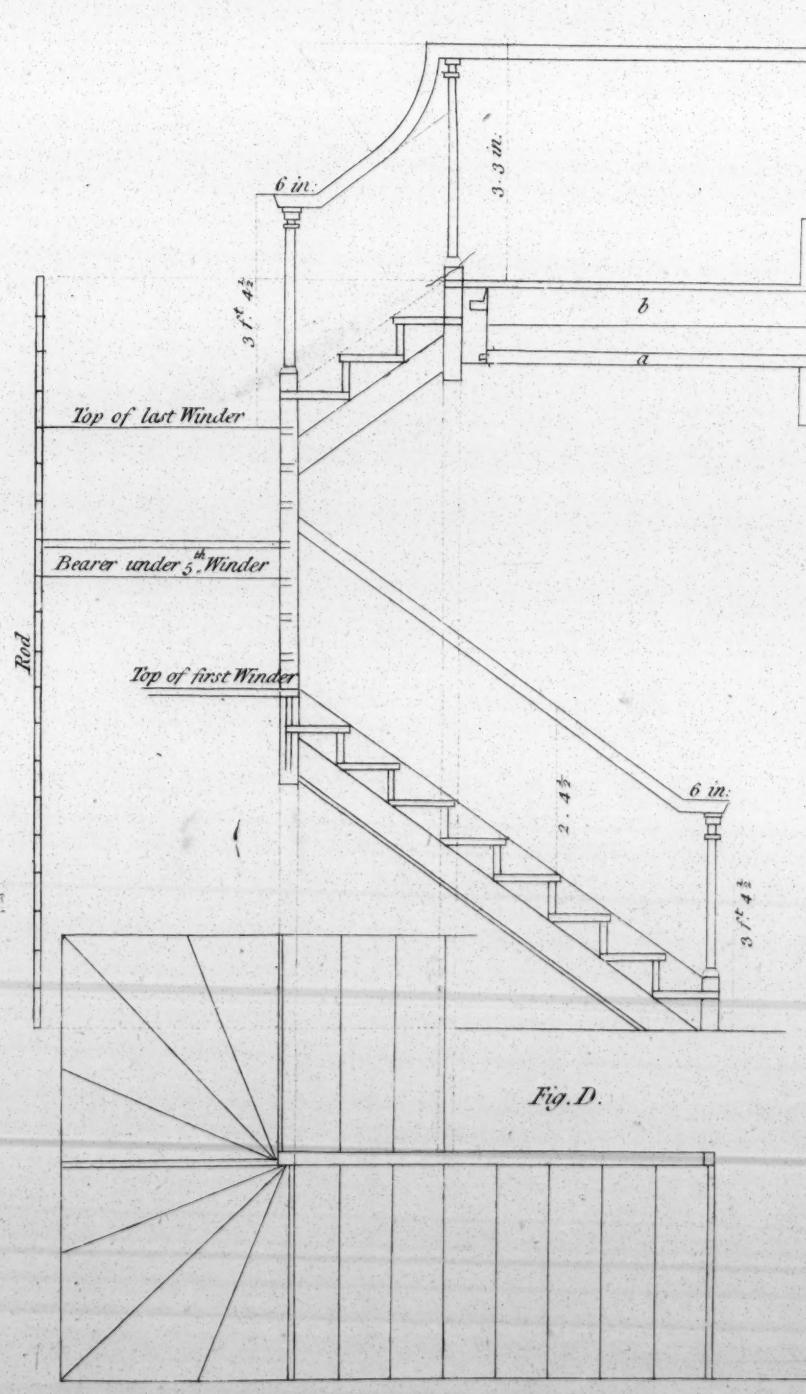


Fig. C.

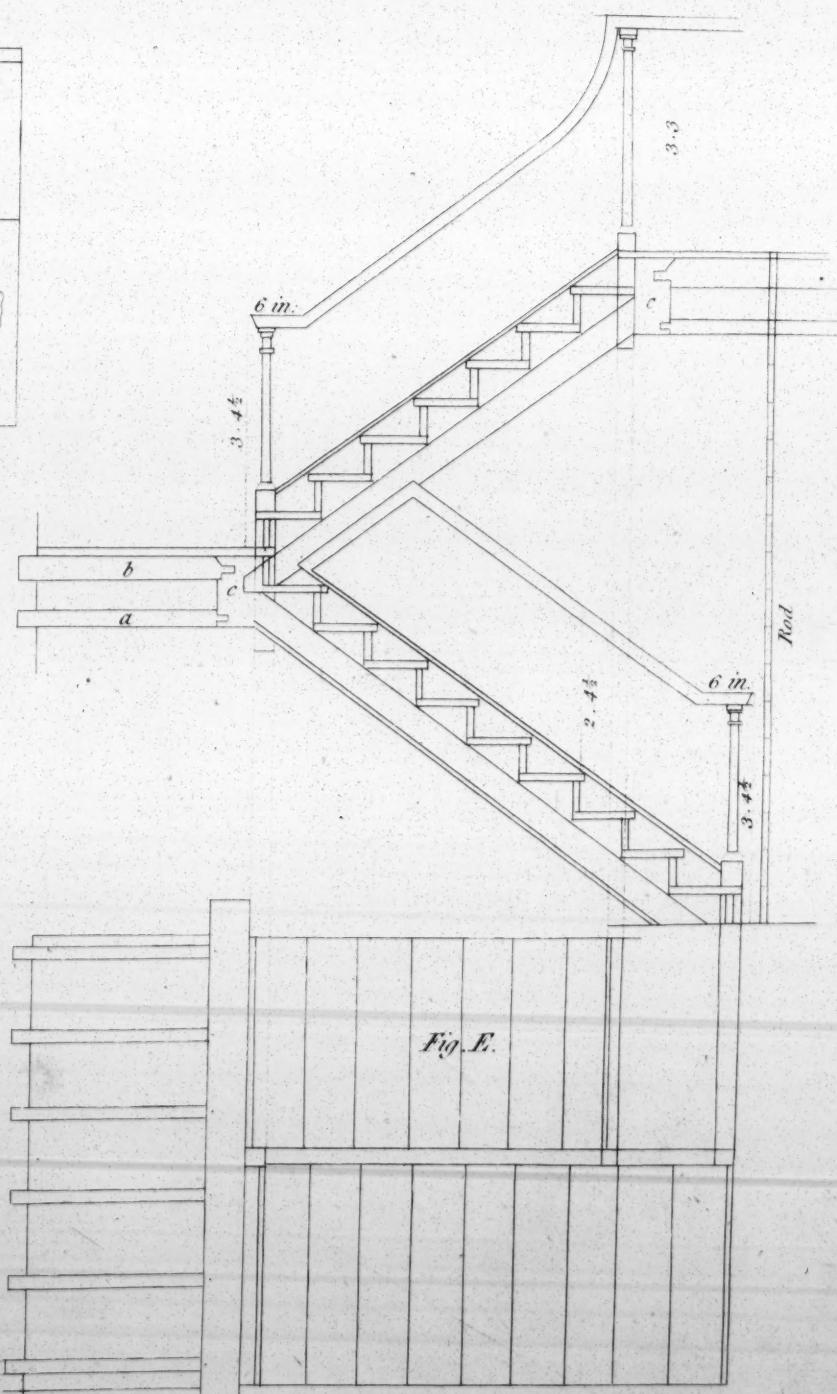


Fig. D.

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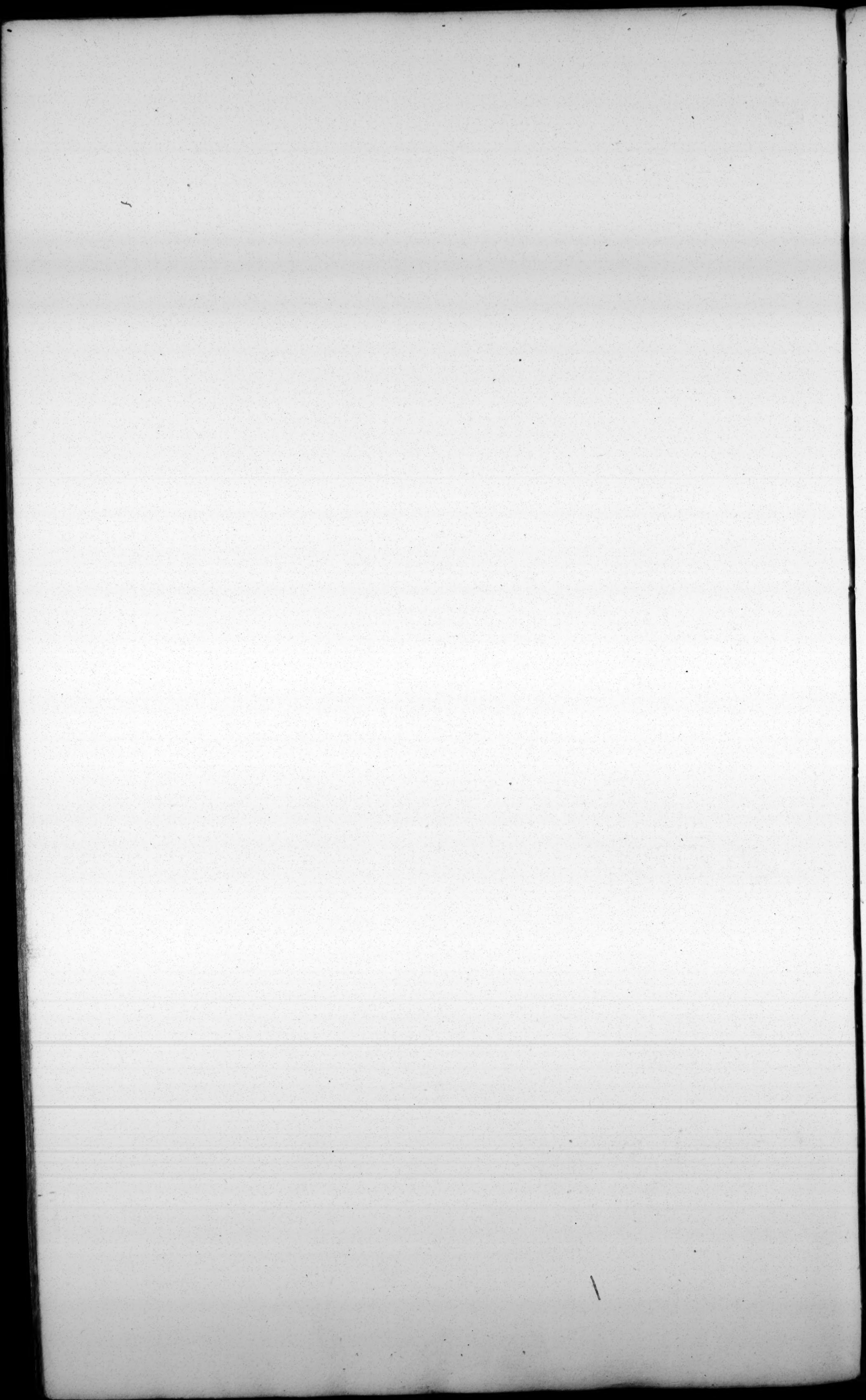
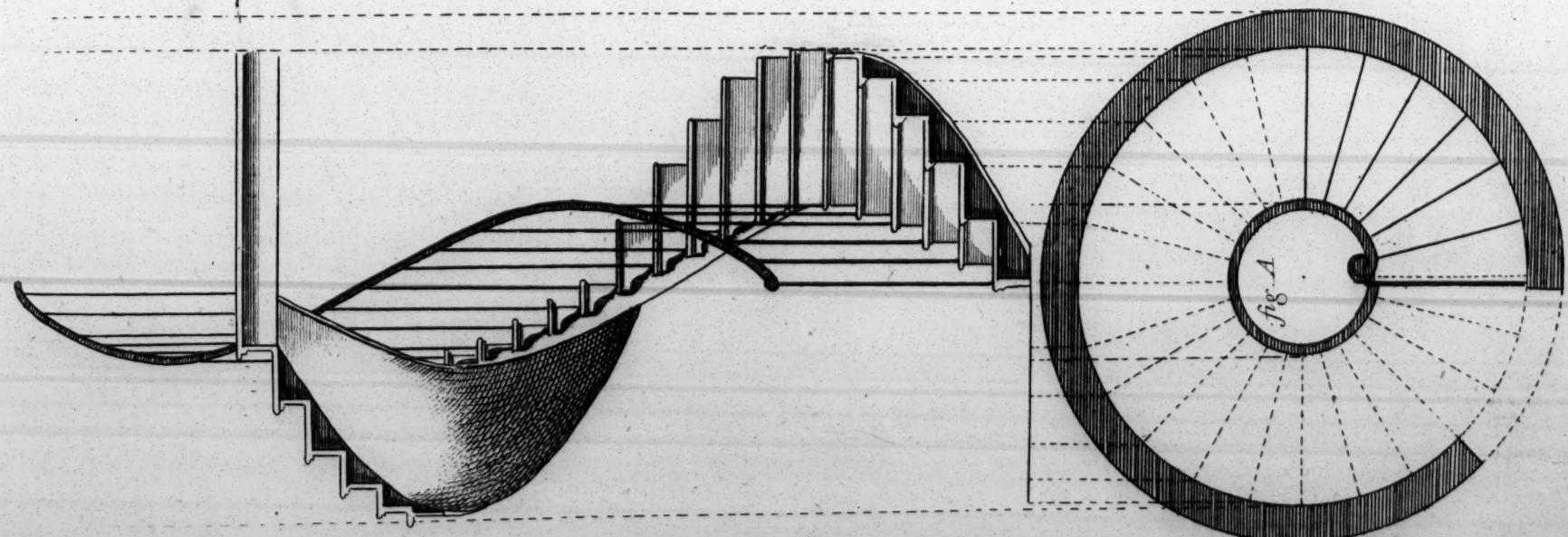
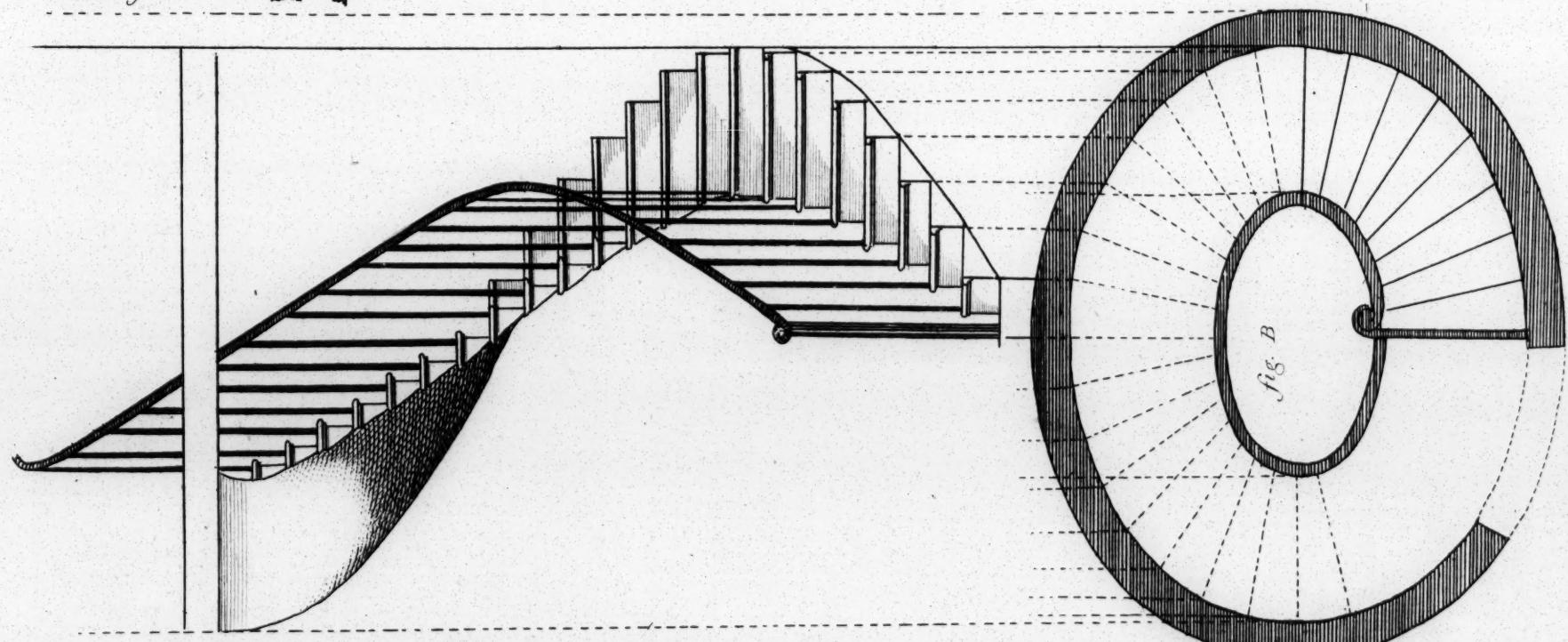
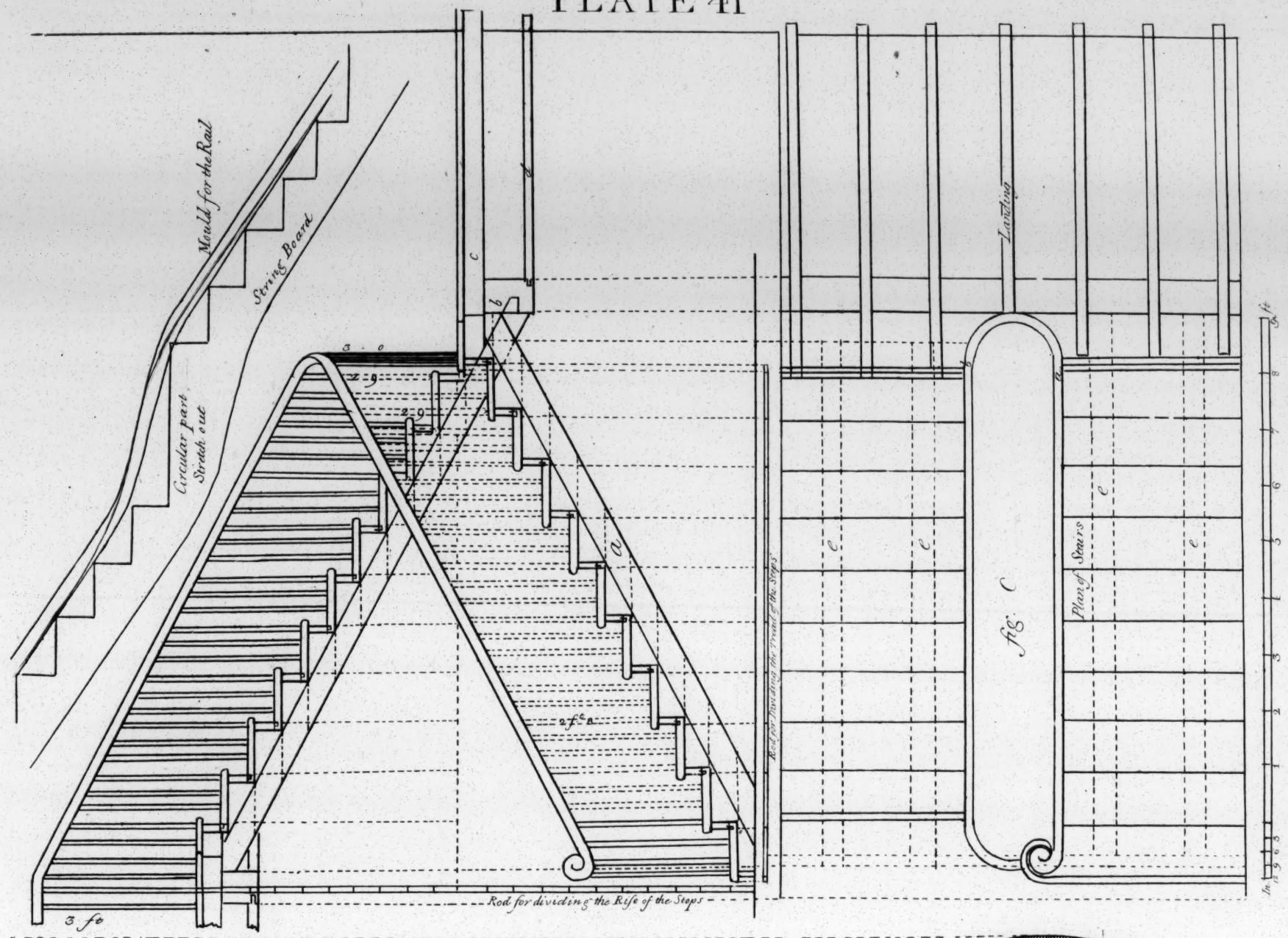


PLATE 41



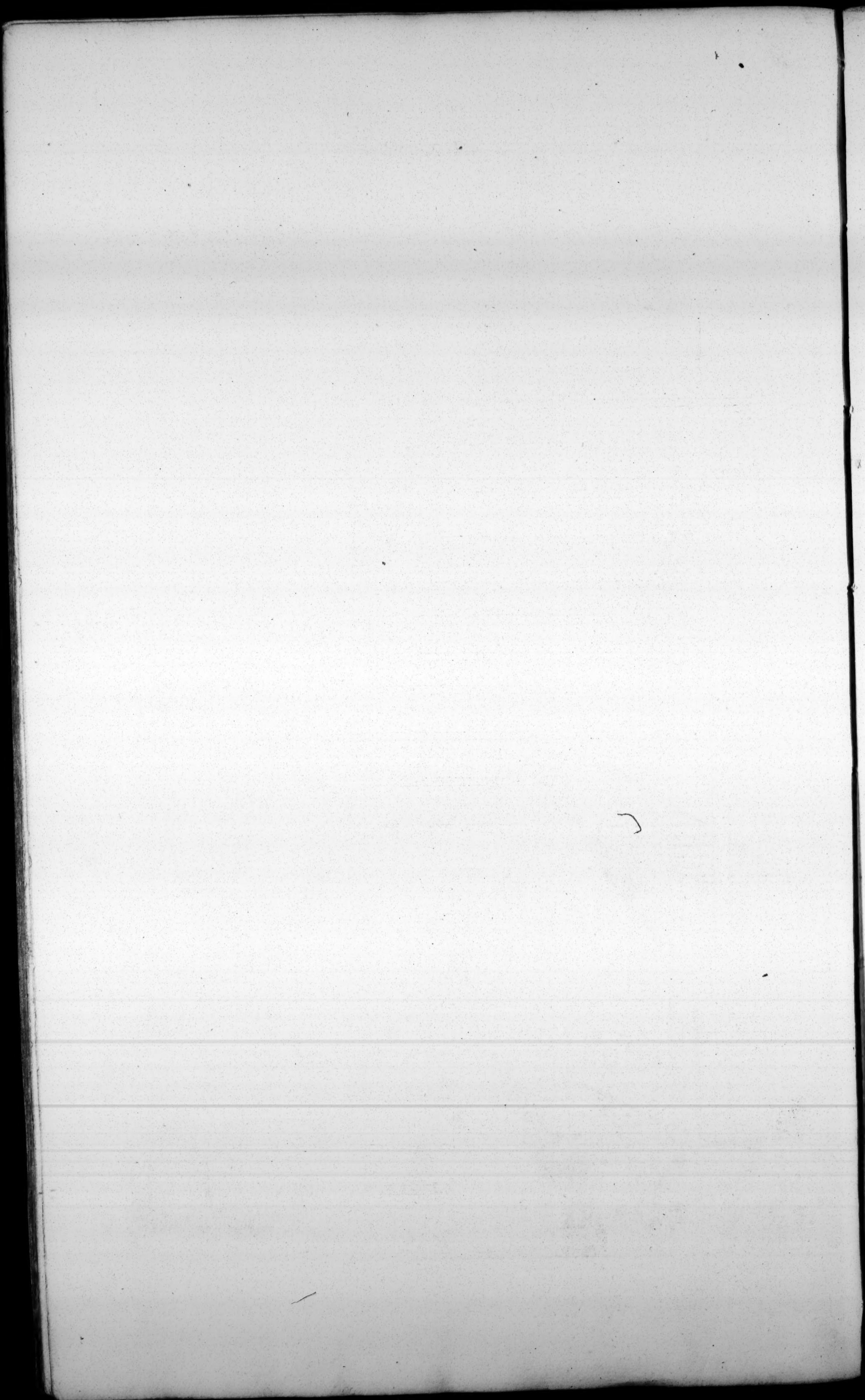
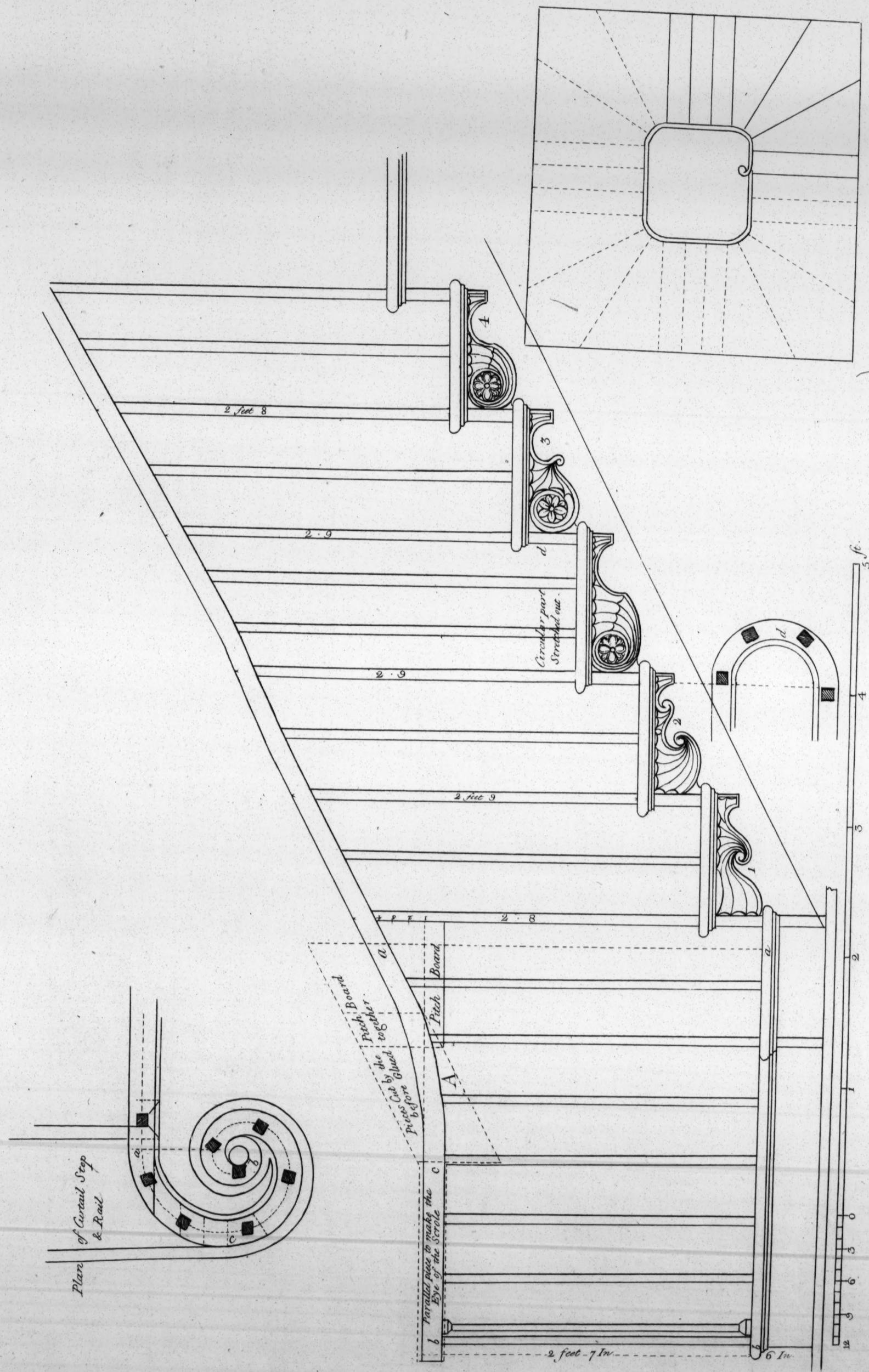


PLATE 42



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